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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXII NO. 261 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1934 EIGHTEEN PAGES

"TRUST SAFE PLANK OF CONGRESS, NOT BROKEN REEDS"

Why Bombay Should Vote For Congressmen

They Are Sepoys, To Carry Out Congress Mandate

Purna Swaraj-Main Question Before Voters

THEIR DUTY TO FOLLOW DICTATES OF CONSCIENCE

All Eyes On Bombay To Uphold Prestige Of Congress ...

"Both the seats in the Assembly from the City of Bombay shall be captured by the Congress Candidates. Let us not flinch in our duty towards the Congress, the premier political organisation in the country. Let all the votes be cast only for these who are standing on behalf of the Congress, and none for those who stand outside the Congress."

So said Mr. Kanayalal Munshi, one of the two Congress Candidates seeking election to the Assembly from the city, in the course of a election speech, delivered on Sunday evening, at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall.

"We are going to the Assembly as the sepoys of the Congress, because we have been ordered to go. We are going there to carry on the mandate of the Congress and if the Congress changes its decision and recalls us, we will come out of it", added Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the other Congress candidate.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, who presided at the meeting, in the course of his speech said:—

Before I address you on the subject of to-day's meeting, namely, the coming elections, I think it is due to the citizens of Bombay that on behalf of the Reception Committee and the Congress, a hearty vote of thanks should be tendered to this city, for the unique success which she had achieved in the last memorable and historic Congress Session, in Bombay. Although the immediate responsibility was on the various Sub-Committees and workers, mostly volunteers, to whom this tremendous task was entrusted, still it must be admitted that without the wholehearted and universal co-operation and assistance from all sections of the citizens of this city, it would have been impossible to achieve that success which was the admiration of friends and critics alike.

BOMBAY'S PRESTIGE.

This has, undoubtedly, enhanced the prestige and reputation of the city, but **simultaneously it has also imposed additional responsibility that is in connection with the coming elections.** It would really be a shame and besmirching the fair name of the city, if a few days after such a wonderful demonstration of the Congress strength in our city, our two candidates were not returned successfully at the polls. After all, this task of returning two candidates is nothing in comparison to the greater responsibility which the city had discharged both during the last fight and the recent great national event. And I have no doubt that ultimately, as is expected, the Congress Flag will be kept aloft by the wholehearted support and co-operation of the same citizens who have so far never allowed the National Flag to be lowered down in the city.

"BOGUS CLAIM."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, one of the rival claimants, claims to be a Congressman, and thus demands your votes. I am sure that such bogus claim would not deceive anybody. Congress candidates are only those who are duly and officially selected by the Parliamentary Board and whose candidature is further endorsed by the Working Committee. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, if elected, will not be subject to the Congress discipline in the Assembly, and will not obey the Congress mandate. Looking at his past records in this direction, and remembering how slippery a customer he has all along been, hopping from one side to another as a constantly changing politician, a staunch reformist yesterday to a supposed advocate of Sanatanists to-day, simultaneously claiming the membership both of the Congress and the Democratic Swarajya Party, and at the same time trying to flirt with the Nationalist. Such a vascillating and osciliating career very badly needs a check and control of strict party discipline and party mandate. And without such control, **Mr. Jamnadas Metha with all his previous Assembly records and undoubted ability cannot be trusted.**

STRONG TRANSFORMATION.

The other rival, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, has also for the time being transformed into a democrat and even a demogouge. Thus in this election campaign, he who has hitherto never graced the meaner and poorer locality of the city by his presence, is now dancing attendance and haranguing in such proletariat locality as the Girgaum Wadis and even in the Labour areas of Dadar. But for these elections could we have expected him in such out of the way locality of the city and immediately after the elections do you expect to see him again any way near the so-called slums and discarded areas of the town? Besides, his friends and supporters expect communal support from his co-religionists. If that is the prop on which he chooses to rely it is not right to appeal for support from those outside that Community.

APPEAL TO PARSIS.

I have issued an appeal to the members of minor communities including the Parsis not to be narrow-minded and communal but to generously extend their support to Congress candidates also and thus show a gesture of goodwill and fraternal feelings towards the sister communities. Judged from the reliability test which should be the only criterion for the voters to judge both the rival candidates are found wanting. That is the one advantage of the Congress candidate above others. Whatever their personal weakness and shortcomings, as members of an organised and powerful party they will constantly be under the supervision, control, and check of the Congress and any slightest lapse on their part will mean even

(Continued On Page 10.)

RAILWAYMEN DOWN TOOLS

B. B. & C. I. Workers' Protest Against Alleged Harassment

(From A Correspondent).

DOHAD, Nov. 3.

As a sequel to the alleged refusal by the foreman to grant gatepass to attend a funeral to a workman, P. Balram by name, who had got funds for the funeral and allegations of harassment of workers by the authorities, particularly in the matter of granting leave passes, etc., the B. B. and C.I. Railway workers at Dohad resented the actions of the authorities and as a result of which all workers declared strike since yesterday and it has been spreading in other sister departments also. To-day is the second day of strike. There is no change in the strike situation.

Telegraphic negotiations are being carried on with the Agent and also with the local authorities to come to terms. Huge meetings are being held. Messrs. Nanduparker, Motiram, A. Shrinath, Thakore Ramnarayan and other leaders are advising the men to conduct the strike peacefully.

Several opportunities were offered to the local authorities to come to a compromise. The Railway Agent has again been wired to intervene immediately either by coming personally to the place or sending his representative with powers to negotiate with the Railway Union, and his reply is awaited.

It is feared that, if Agent's reply is not received in time and if a settlement is not arrived at, it is likely that the strike might spread among the gangmen and other workers on the line also.

HORSES WASHED AWAY BY FLOODS

Rivers In Sholapur District Cause Impediment To Army

POONA, Nov. 4.

No confirmation is available of the report that 94 ferry boats were washed off on 1st instant near Pandharpur. The washaway, however, occurred on November 2 on the Barsi Light Railway 15 miles from Pandharpur necessitating transhipment of passengers for a short period till the line was repaired. Spates occurred on most rivers including River Bhima in Sholapur district. Troops from Poona who are on the march to camp near Sholapur had great difficulty owing to the swollen rivers. The Royal Deccan Horse on 2nd instant while fording one of these rivers had three horses carried away but subsequently the animals were recovered. 3/8 Punjabis with convoy used headlights of lorries and cars to guide the convoy lorries across the river in darkness.—A. P.

WAGE-CUT DISPUTE

Ex-High Court Judge To Act As Umpire

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 4.

Mr. Gordhanbhai Patel, Secretary, Millowners' Association, and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary, Labour Association, who proceeded to Bombay to select an umpire finally to decide the question of the wage cut in the Ahmedabad mills approached Mr. Patkar, retired judge of the Bombay High Court, and presented him with the letter of appointment as Umpire. Mr. Patkar has promised to send his letter of acceptance shortly.

The arbitrators to whom the question of the wage cut was originally referred and who differed among themselves, are preparing their statements which the Umpire will consider.—A.P.

CONGRESS STANDS FOR COMMUNAL UNITY

Muslims Must Veer Round Banner Of Nationalism, Exhorts Sardar

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3

"The Congress stands for Hindu-Moslem unity and the Moslems will ultimately veer round the banner of nationalism" thus declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the course of a speech delivered at a meeting this afternoon prior to his and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's departure from Delhi.

Sardar Patel said that he did not entertain any hope that the council entry programme as such would be any real final work of the Congress, but certainly it would be preliminary to the real work which the Congress had undertaken with a view to revive the political life of the country.

Mr. Desai compared the Communal Award with a sugar-coated pill and hoped in course of time the Moslems themselves would realise that it was intended to do harm to their political life. If they studied their geneology, they would find most of those who professed to be Moslems were only sons of the same soil like their Hindu brethren. He hoped this superficial difference would yield to the cause of nationalism and patriotism.

After a hurricane election tour in the Punjab and Delhi they left by a car,—Sardar for Muttra and Mr. Desai to Hathras and Aligarh whence Sardar Patel goes to Patna and Mr. Desai to Sholapur via Bombay.—United Press.

SARDA ACT MUST BE MADE EFFECTIVE

Suggestion From Madras Women

MADRAS, Nov. 3

Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi addressing the annual conference of the women of the Madras Constituency of the All-India Women's Conference at the Senate House to-day said:—

"Our conference does not engage in party politics, but deals with all questions relating to the welfare of women and all shades of opinion and all parties may find a place in this body."

The Conference passed a resolution giving wholehearted support to the Sarda Act, and pledging itself to do everything to ensure its successful operation.

At the same time, the conference urged that it was absolutely essential for the operation of the Act that it should be amended to render its working more effective.—A. P.

DOUMERGUE'S THREAT

Will Seek Dissolution Of Chamber For Reform Proposals

PARIS, Nov. 3.

Broadcasting to the Nation tonight, M. Doumergue declared that he would not hesitate to seek the dissolution of the Chamber in order to obtain constitutional reform.

He had been accused of aiming at dictatorship but he knew only one aspirant to dictatorship, namely the common front of the Socialists and Communists.

Personally, he only wanted to retire finally, but would like first to accomplish the task.

Therefore, he would use every constitutional means in order to succeed, and if necessary he would appeal to the country by a fresh election. He intimated that if credits were refused to Government, he would be forced to resign

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

M. Doumergue denounced the intrigues and ambitions of politicians. He complained that he had not a day's rest since sixth February (the day of Paris riots) but as long as he had physical strength, nothing would divert him from the path. He appealed to all Frenchmen to unite.—Reuter.

CABINET DISCORD TELLS ON BOURSE

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Nov. 3

As a sequel to the Cabinet discord over M. Doumergue's proposals there was an all-round fall of Stocks on the Bourse this afternoon. The Radical attitude is condemned in the press. The journal "des Debats" speaks of "revolutionary coup" directed against M. Doumergue.—Reuter.

LEAD FROM CENTRAL PROVINCES

Polling Day Declared As Public Holiday

NAGPUR, November 2.

November 12, being the polling day for the general elections to the Legislative Assembly, will be observed as a holiday in all the Government offices, courts and schools in the Central Provinces and Berar, states an official communique issued to-day.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

SIR A. GILBERT DEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The death has occurred of Sir Alfred Gilbert. He was the sculptor of Eros in Piccadilly.—Reuter's Special.

TORIES & J. P. S. C. REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Conservative Party Council which Mr. Baldwin is pledged to consult after the issue of the Select Committee Report, will be held on the 4th of December and will be addressed by Mr. Baldwin.

The Council will not submit any motion, but will allow discussion on any motion presented by the opponents of the Government policy. If the opponents choose not to force the issue, the meeting can remain purely consultative.—Reuter's Special.

Mahatma Has Made History

By Dynamic Of His Soul He Chased Away Centuries Of Sloth And Inertia

SANTINIKETAN, (By Mail).

In an interview to the "United Press" Pandit Bidhusekhar Sastri, the well-known Savant of Santiniketan, Viswabharati and a reputed specialist in Buddhistic literature said:—

"Though not a politician myself, I have always felt deeply interested in the unique contributions that Mahatma Gandhi has made during the last 15 years towards the enrichment of Indian political thought, and particularly towards the articulate accentuation of the political and social aspirations of India with the help of the practical application of his ennobling ideas of truth and non-violence which introduced a new technique of political idealism evolved out of the age-old but age-less spiritual traditions of India.

MAHATMA HAS MADE HISTORY.

"I was struck by the phenomenal success of his earnest endeavours for the uplift of his suffering countrymen. He chased away by the dynamic of his soul centuries of sloth and inertia, and moulded the entire fabric of our national life into an unity of aspiration, and forged it ahead on the conscious path of self-development. Indeed, Mahatmaji has made history; and himself the most living embodiment of the best in Indian culture, his contribution to the world of human thought is also eminently remarkable.

PAINED AT RETIREMENT.

I am led to these thoughts as I think to-day of his retirement from the Congress from its last session in Bombay. From my humble study of the situation, I feel inclined to believe that there must be something wrong in the affairs of that body which is responsible for such a step being taken by Mahatmaji. I am pained at the fact that this great man has to leave that field of his activities through which he glowingly demonstrated the possibility of spiritualising politics, and of making it the medium of the new method of warfare of the future significantly termed 'Satyagraha' of which is undoubtedly the only exponent."

THOSE POSTERS AGAIN!

Campaign Against Kapurthala Minister

KAPURTHALA, Nov. 2.

Surprise was caused in the town this morning by the posters found inscribed on the walls of the city against a minister, demanding his removal. The police has not taken any action uptil now.

It may be mentioned that similar inscriptions were found on all the walls of Phagwara some time back.—United Press.

THOUGH YOUNG IN AGE, HE IS OLD IN WISDOM

Dewan's Tribute To Travancore Maharaja

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 3.

Opening the Birthday Week Exhibition in the presence of a large gathering of leading officials and non-officials including Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer and Mr. V.S. Subramania Iyer, ex-Dewan, Sir Mohamed Habibullah, the Dewan of Travancore, said: "I have had the privilege of forming acquaintances with great men in India, and abroad and it is no language of exaggeration if I say that the Maharaja of Travancore will fill a high place in that gallery of eminent men."

Sir Mahomed congratulated Travancore on having a young ruler who had the advancement of the interests of his subjects at heart. During the brief eight months of his stay, the Dewan said, he had had immense opportunities of coming into close contact with the Maharaja and of studying, watching and analysing the qualities of his head and heart. Though young in age he was old in wisdom; though born to the aristocratic tradition, he possessed a democratic outlook.

HEARTY FELICITATIONS.

A resolution was passed, all standing, tendering loyal, respectful and hearty felicitations to His Highness on his 23rd birthday and praying to the Almighty to shower his choicest blessings on the Maharaja. After the meeting the Dewan, Sir C.P. Ramaswami Aiyer and others went round the different stalls organised by the School of Arts, the women's Council of Help, the Y.M.C.A. and the Mahila Mandiram. There were also other attractions, sideshows and music.—A.P.

NOTICE

Thursday being the Hindu New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Friday 9th instant.

MELBOURNE - ENGLAND AVIATORS

Disaster And Triumph Figure In Flyers' Progress

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Disaster and triumph figure in to-day's aviation news.

Sir Charles Kingsford Smith arrived at Oakland, California, at 7-5 a.m. (Local Time) on completion of Trans-Pacific flight via Honolulu (Fiji). He left Brisbane at 8-10 p.m. His final stage, Sir Charles describes as "mere flea-hop."

But coincident with the time of his successful hop, the German Luft Hansa mail aeroplane crashed near Carcassone, while on the South American Service. The machine was destroyed and the pilot received head injuries but the wireless operator was unhurt.

The latest movements of the Melbourne-England flyers are: Mollisons' departure from Baghdad for Aleppo and arrival of Parmentier Moll at Darwin flying the Dutch airliner home to Holland.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted an educated girl for inter-caste marriage with a young foreign returned graduate of a high caste Hindu family, well posted in life. For particulars apply Box No. 3187, "Bombay Chronicle."

Goan Catholic (Brahamin) high class professional seeks Goan lady well educated good references with view to marriage. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply Box No. 3167, "Bombay Chronicle "

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted First Class Mechanical Engineer for Ginning Factory very urgently. Apply Royal Service Agency, 369–71, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. Bombay. (3192).

Wanted a Graduate strong in English and Sanskrit. Apply to the Headmaster T. & T. V. Sarvjanik High School, Surat, stating qualifications, previous experience and salary expected. (9148)

Wanted an experienced and fully qualified Inspector of Food on Rs. 70-5-100 plus Rs. 3 as cycle allowance. Apply with full particulars and testimonials on or before 22-11-34 to the Chief Officer, Borough Municipality. Surat. (9150).

Wanted an experienced organizer for Gujarat and Kathiawar for sound and progressive Life Insurance Co. Good prospects for a capable man. Apply to Box No. 9154 "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Offer Tuition English, Mathematics, Science upto Matric one hour evenings. Apply Box No. 3174, "Bombay Chronicle."

Rele's Shorthand Class best in Bombay. Apply Principal, B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., Darya Mahal, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (8650)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Twelve Monthly Nine-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate Hundred-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3193).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents for a wonderful new article of Self Defence, cheap, effective and easily carried in pocket. Selling like hot cakes. Agents not to invest money. Profits guaranteed. Free particulars. J. A. BROTHERS, Desk 249, Cawnpore. (3156)

73. AGENTS WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
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Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale: Running dispensary, Princess Street locality, owner leaving Bombay for reasons of health. Apply Box No. 3173, "Bombay Chronicle."

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly, low price, propaganda, not profiteering. RIGHT AGENCY. New Bhatwadi, Girgaum, Bombay. (3122)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Wanted all concerned to note that the performance of "Swarajya-Nowbat" arranged in Royal Opera House on night of Monday, 5th, by Mr. Lele, has been postponed on account of his accidental surgical operation same day.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH LAW COLLEGE RE-OPENS, on the 10th November, 1934. The Lectures will begin from that date. Applications for admission will be received from the 1st November, 1934. The forms for admission are to be filled in personally by the students in the Office. Those desiring Hostel accommodation should state so in their applications.

NAVINCHANDRA M. DESAI.
Ag. Principal.

9158

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS for the supply of the following articles required for the year ending 29-2-1936, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, on the dates mentioned below:

MONDAY, 3RD DECEMBER 1934.
Ammonia and Calcium Chloride: Baskets Bamboo and cane of sorts and cane; Belting Patent and Leather; Bins sanitary; Bolts and Nuts Hexagonal and snaphead; Brooms Goa; Tubes and Tyres; Tyres solid Band and Giant; Soap and Soda; Sundry hand made articles; Charcoal and Firewood; Clothing etc; Hose Canvas,

MONDAY, 10TH DECEMBER 1934.
Enamelware, Lampware etc; Electric Cables, Wires, Lamps. Accessories, Ceiling and Desk Fans; Oils Castor, Cocoanut, Sweet, Kerosene and Miscellaneous; Timber country teak, Moulmein Teak and Miscellaneous; Brushes and Sweeping brushes; Buckets Galvd.

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER 1934.
Ladders Bamboo; Hardware General, wire netting, Expanded Metal and Special; Sheets Iron, Corrugated and plain; Metals Copper, Brass etc.; Steel Mild Plates, Angles, Tees, Flat, Round Square Bars, etc; Disinfectants; Miscellaneous Stores; Sundry items; Special items; Wooden, Galvd. Iron and Tin articles.

TUESDAY, 8TH JANUARY 1935.
Motor Accessories ; Nails for Bullock Shoes; Pins and Shoes and Nails of sorts and Tacks; Lead Wool; Nuts, Rivets and Washers; Ghamelas; Oils Compressor, Linseed, Turpentine, Miscellaneous and Lubricating; Rainwater and Soil Pipes, bends etc; Wire of sorts, Blankets or Cumblees; Grease and Water proof Coats.

TUESDAY, 15TH JANUARY 1935.
Paints, Varnish etc. and Paint Moist; Packing, Paulin Canvas; Waste Cotton; Iron Castings special and Ordinary (Water Works) and Iron Castings Drainage; Oil Furnace; Rope Coir and Rubber Hand; Rubber Goods; Shafts wooden for Picks and Powras and Poles Nowgany; Vent Shafts etc. Galvanized.

MONDAY, 21ST JANUARY 1935.
Cloth Dongree; Shipchandlers' and Plumbers' Stores; Spindles and Glands Gunmetal; Steel cast; Tools Sundry; Galvd. Pipes, Fittings; Ferrules, Cocks and Taps; Pitch and Tar; Yarn Spun; Line and rope Cotton; Screws of sorts.

MONDAY, 28TH JANUARY 1935.
Files and Rasps; Globes for hurricane lanterns and Lanters tin; Bedsheets and Blankets Cotton; Cloth Bandage, Oil and Rubber Sheeting; Cloth Pieces and ready-made articles; Canvas; Havildars', Naiks', Drivers', Jamadars', Linemen's, Fire Brigade Staff's, Vaccination Karkoons', Coolies' etc. Clothing; Boots and Putties; Clothing, ready made articles general: Coats Woollen.

MONDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY 1935.
Umbrellas; Mats and Matting Bamboo and Coir; Leather Goods and Leather Hide; Locks brass and iron; Picks and Powras; Nose strings; Tools (Augers and Spanners); Hose, India Rubber Lined; Aldrop Bolts, Hasps, etc.

Tenders and contract forms will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, on payment of Re. 1 for a set of each agreement form and annas 4 for a set of each Schedule. Information regarding the earnest money to be deposited along with the tender and any other particulars required can be had on application at the office of the undersigned, Tender forms will not be sent by V.P.P.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. K. VARIAVA,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
566, De Lisle Road,
Bombay No. 11.
1st November, 1934.

9159.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES
ARE BEST
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Public Notices

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, 13th November, 1934, at Registered Office of the Company, No. 74-76 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account of the Company made up to 30th June, 1934.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th November, 1934, to 21st November, 1934, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
VALABHDAS DAYAL & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 24th October, 1934.

9159

THE PRALHAD MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 5th November, 1934, at 3 p.m. (S. T.). to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st March, 1934.
2. To elect a Director in place of one, who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 23rd day of October, to 3rd day of November, 1934, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
PARTAPGIR NARSINGIRJI
& CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1934.

9089

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY

Suit No. 27350 of 1934.

N. F. ABDULALI NAZIR (Secretary) of Zakhira-e-Jamaat-e-Suleimani, (2) MOHSIN CAMBERALLY, Ameen. Zakhira-e-Jamaat-e-Suleimani on behalf of themselves and other members of Jamaat-e-Suleimani. ..... Plaintiffs

versus

(1) ABBAS S. TAYABJI, (2) SIR AKBAR HYDARI, Kt., Minister, Nizam Hyderabad, (3) The Hon'ble Mr. FAIZ B. TYABJI, a Judge of the High Court of Bombay, (4) HADI C. TAYABJI, (5) Dr. B. A. LOOKMANJI and (6) SAIF B. TAYABJI, Trustees of the Sarmaya-e-Jamaat-e-Suleimani. ..... Defendants

Pursuant to the provisions of O.1 R.8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, notice is hereby given that the plaintiffs above-named on behalf of themselves and other members of Jamaat-e-Suleimani have instituted the above suit in this Court on the 8th October, 1934, against the defendants abovenamed praying:

(a) For a sum of Rs. 540 being the rent of a plot of land rented out to the Sarmaya on a monthly rental of Rs. 20 for 27 months from July, 1932, to 30th September 1934.

(b) For costs of the above suit.

And the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for Friday, the 30th day of November, 1934.

Dated this 30th day of October, 1934.

R. D. RANE,
Officiating Deputy Registrar.
MR. D. J. NANAVATI,
Advocate for the plaintiffs.

9157

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. IRENE OLIVE BYRNE of Santa Cruz has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Santa Cruz, Danda, District Bombay suburban, admeasuring 3000 square yards or thereabouts, forming part of Final Plot No. 59 of Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme No. II, admeasuring about 4590 square yards or thereabouts; bounded on the North by Final Plot No. 52; on the South by a Road 20 feet wide; on the East by a Road 25 feet wide known as the Tagore Road and on the West by the remaining part of Plot No. 59.

Dated this 3rd November, 1934.
RATILAL P. JANI,
For Messrs. Motichand & Devidas.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9161

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT OLD HANUMAN CROSS LANE.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Amratlal & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Jethabhai Govindji and Jamnadas Devidas, Transferees of Mortgage dated the 8th day of April 1925 made between Valji Naranji deceased of the one part and Hiralal Bakoredas and another of the other part and on account and at the risk of the estate of the said deceased Valji Naranji in exercise of the power of sale reserved under the said Indenture of Mortgage and transferred and assigned to the said Transferees by the Deed of Transfer of Mortgage dated the 18th day of December 1930 made between Sarabhai Manilal and another of the first part, the said deceased of the second part and the said Transferees of the third part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Valuable Immovable Property on MONDAY, the 5th day of November, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the Premises.

All that piece of Fazandari land at Old Hanuman Cross Lane together with the dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 125 Square Yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 1638 and Cadastral Survey No. 820 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 1479 and Street No. 13-15 and bounded on the North and West by a Public Passage, on the South by the Property of Premji Pragji and on the East by a sweeper's passage.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Amratlal & Co., Attorneys for the Transferees at their Office at Vadia Building, Dalal Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

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For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
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DADAR (B. B.)
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PRABHAT'S & INDIA'S 1ST Multicolour musical talkie
SAIRANDHREE SAIRANDHREE
featuring
LEELA, VINAYAK, NIMBALKAR, MANE
DAILY at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MATINEE at 2-45 p.m.
TO-MORROW, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next
ONLY FOR MORNING SHOWS. at 9 and 11-15 a.m.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next
Prabhat's 1st Tamil Talkie
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Specially for our Madrasee. Patrons.

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(LAMINGTON ROAD)
DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Special Divali Attraction! Warner Bros'. Greatest of All Mystery Shows!
"THE MYSTERY OF THE WAX MUSEUM"
Entirely in gorgeous TECHNICOLOR
with
LIONEL ATWILL FAY WRAY
Grand Double Attraction For DIVALI HOLIDAYS.
Two Big Pictures in One Show!! Tolstoy's Immortal Classic
"RESURRECTION"
with
John BOLES & Lupe VELEZ
and
"THE COHENS & KELLYS IN AFRICA"
with
Charlie MURRAY & George SIDNEY
on
Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday, AT 10 A.M. ONLY.

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Remembes it is
SULOCHANA
Who scores a triumph IN
"PIYA PIYARE"
A thrilling gripping fast moving drama
with
D. BILLIMORIA, ZILLOO, CHANDA JAMSHEDJI, GULAM MAHOMED, HADI, SAYED AHMED, GAZNAVI and others
Director: CHAUDHARY
MAJESTIC CINEMA
Girgaum, Bombay.

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GIVES UPTODATE INFORMATION ABOUT EDUCATING INDIANS (THEIR EXPENSES, EXEMPTIONS, ETC.,) IN ALL SCIENTIFIC, INDUSTRIAL & PROFESSIONAL STUDIES IN UNITED-KINGDOM, CANADA, BRITISH-AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
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UNPRECEDENTED RECORD RUSH
on Saturday and Sunday to see the mighty monumental 50x Follies
STAND UP AND CHEER
6 AUTHENTIC SONG HITS ...
The dance tunes of the world for 1934:
"We're Out of the Red"—"I'm Laughin' "—"This Is Our Last Night Together"—"Baby, Take A Bow"—"Broadway's Gone Hill-Billy"—"She's 'Way Up Thar" (I'm 'Way Down Yar)
5 BREATH-TAKING SPECTACLES:
Introduction to Loveliness—Revival of Laughter—Garden of Beauty—The Magic Transformation—March of Prosperity
WARNER BAXTER SHIRLEY TEMPLE
and a cast of 1,000 actors
To-day: 6-30 & 10 p.m.
To-morrow, Wednesday and Thursday
Matinee at 3-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON
Phone 22666. Book Early
To every lady visiting the show, a lovely Cutex Midget Manicure set will be presented entirely free.

N. Y. K. LINE
BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tango Maru	7000	29 Oct.	16 Nov.
Bengal Maru	5396	3 Nov.	13 Nov.
Mayebashi Maru	7005	15 Nov	21 Nov
Morioka Maru	4162	19 Nov	25 Nov
*Ginyo Maru	9000	1 Dec	18 Dec.
Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Dec	22 Dec

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	12 Nov.
Suwa Maru	10700	27 Nov.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	7 Nov.
Haruna Maru	10500	21 Nov.

HONGKONG SANFRANSCISCO.

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chichibu Maru	17500	28 Nov.
Tatsuta Maru	17000	12 Dec.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	1,600	23 Nov.
Hikawa Maru	11600	12 Dec.

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Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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A Copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay.

THE MAHARASHTRA SUGAR MILLS LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000/- (Ten Lakhs)

Divided into 2,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 250/- each,
and
2,000—7 per cent. Cumulative (Free of Income Tax) Preference Shares of Rs. 250/- each.

The Preference Shares rank both as regards dividend and capital in priority to the Ordinary Shares, but without any further right to participate in the profits or assets.

The right of voting at the General Meeting is one vote for holding one share of the Company.

Out of the above shares, 1,200 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 250/- each and 800 Preference Shares also of Rs. 250/- each HAVE ALREADY BEEN ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED FOR, ALLOTTED AND FULLY PAID UP FOR CASH BY THE PROMOTERS, and the REMAINING 800 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 250/- each, and 1,200—7 per cent. Cumulative (Free of Income Tax) Preference Shares of Rs. 250/- each are NOW offered for public subscription.

Shares, both the Ordinary and Preference, are payable as follows :—
Rs. 50/- per share on application, Rs. 100/- per share on allotment, and the balance of Rs. 100/- per share when called for any time later on, at fifteen days' clear notice.

DIRECTORS

1. MATHURADAS VISSANJI, Esq., (of Messrs. Visanji Sons & Co.,), Merchant & Millowner, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, BOMBAY. (*Chairman*).
2. HARIDAS MADHAVDAS, Esq., (of Messrs. Amersey Damodar), Cotton, Merchant & Millowner, 106, Bhuleshwar, BOMBAY.
3. GOVINDLAL BANSILAL, Esq., Banker & Millowner, 58-64, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
4. M. L. DAHANUKAR, Esq., (Managing Director of Messrs. M. L. Dahanukar & Co., Ltd., Engineers, Builders, etc.), Merchant, Shri Krishna Nivas, Kalbadevi Rd., BOMBAY.
5. AMRITLAL HARGOVANDAS, Esq., Merchant & Banker, Manek Chowk AHMEDABAD.
6. S. A. SABNIS, Esq., (of Messrs. Sabnis, Goregaokar & Senjit, Solicitors), Solicitor, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum, BOMBAY.
7. RAO BAHADUR G. K. CHITALE, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Advocate,, AHMEDNAGAR.

MANAGING AGENTS

Messrs. M. L. DAHANUKAR & COMPANY, LTD.,
Shri Krishna Nivas, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKERS

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

AUDITORS

1. Messrs. SORAB S. ENGINEER & CO., (Inc.), Accountants & Auditors, 45, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
2. Messrs. KHARE & COMPANY, Registered Accountants & Auditors, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS

Messrs. SABNIS, GOREGAOKAR AND SENJIT,
Bruce Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

REGISTERED OFFICE

SHRI KRISHNA NIVAS, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY 2.

PROSPECTUS

Introduction

This Company, registered on 29th July, 1933, has been formed to carry out the objects generally set forth in the Memorandum of Association and more particularly for cultivating sugarcane and manufacturing sugar, both raw and refined (from cane) and other by-products obtained in the process.

The impetus given to the sugar industry by the Indian Sugar (Protection) Act of 1932 is well known. The period of protection is 15 years and the extent of protection is such as would eliminate foreign competition during that period. This will leave a wide home market for Indian sugar.

It is but natural, therefore, that India, in the above circumstances, should feel anxious to develop its own important national industry like sugar, and in the fitness of things investors also should come forward to respond to its development, realising full well the benefits they would receive on the investments thus made in these days of trade depression and of easy money.

PRESENT EQUIPMENT

(*a*) Plant and Machinery.

The Company at present owns a sugar factory located near the Belapur Station on the G. I. P. Main line, in the District of Ahmednagar. The crushing capacity of this factory is about 250 tons per day, with a provision for extension to 400 tons, which is now under contemplation for the next season.

(*b*) Sugarcane Farm.

The Company have selected for their sugarcane estate one of the best developed sites available in the Deccan which is situated on the Pravara Canal near Belapur town, and which has been reserved by the Government as a sugar actory area. The Company have located their factory in this area, and have already planted about 650 acres of best Java type sugarcane varieties and further plantation is progressing. There is abundant supply of canal water available for the irrigation of the Company's sugarcane area. The Company have secured on long leases more than 2,000 acres of suitable land for growing sugarcane and its further requirements of about 3,000 acres more would easily be met with in the same area. The whole of the land will be within a radius of about 4 miles of the factory site and the cost of transportation of sugarcane will, therefore, be minimum.

The Company's sugarcane farm is being developed on modern lines, and it will supply the sugarcane required for the factory. This farm will be provided with a sufficient length of light railway for the carriage of sugarcane from fields to the factory. This work as well as the work of providing service roads are in hand.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES

The site of the factory is about 2 miles from Belapur Station connected by a pucca road, and this at present is the only factory so close to the Railway Station in Deccan and favourably situated regarding the means of adequate transportation facilities.

The town of Belapur which is very close to this factory is already a trained and developed market for the distribution of sugar, owing to the existence in this tract of the sugar factory of the Belapur Company, Ltd., which is selling its sugar for the last some years past in an area surrounding about 200 miles comprising an interior market, both of the British and Indian States' territories, which can easily consume much greater quantity of sugar than can be produced by both the local factories together.

The plant and machinery of the factory is quite new and up-to-date, and is amply provided for its future needs of extension, so that the additions which are intended to be made to extend the factory to 400 tons capacity can be effected very economically.

The Deccan belt is well-known for its being favourably situated for the cultivation of tropical canes. The Company has, therefore, planted Java and other improved tropical varieties of sugarcane which are known as the best sugar yielding varieties in the country. With the abundant canal water supply and a very suitable soil and climatic conditions the Company's farm is bound to give very satisfactory results.

The Company, besides, is in a more fortunate position than most of the sugar factories in India, as it will not be affected in any way by the Indian Sugarcane Act of 1934, under which prices of sugarcane will be controlled very soon by the Government for the factories in U. P., and Bihar. In such an event the Company will be free from any handicaps caused as in case of U. P. and Bihar factories, because the Company would get its sugarcane at actual cost, from its own farm, which will of course be very low.

Some Facts and Figures

The Belapur Company, Ltd., which has its factory and sugarcane farm close-by and in the vicinity of the Factory and Farm of the Maharashtra Sugar Mills,Ltd., is said to have been obtaining a recovery of about 11 per cent. of sugar, which is probably the highest in India, and the summary given below of the profits of that Company on daily crushing of about 350 to 400 tons of sugarcane with their own cane, are a clear indication of the prospects of this Company which is similarly located and circumstanced.

(FIGURES FROM ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE BELAPUR Co., LTD.).

Years of crushing season.	Subscribed & paid up capital Rs. as. p.	Gross profits. Rs. as. p.	Amounts written off. Rs. as. p.	Nett profits. Rs. as. p.
1931-32	18,79,900 0 0	11,01,230 3 0	99,388 0 9	10,01,842 2 3
1932-33	,,	10,46,004 14 1	1,17,540 1 10	9,28,464 12 3
Two Seasons.	18,79,900 0 0	21,47,235 1 1	2,16,928 2 7	19,30,306 14 6

We understand that notwithstanding the recent levy of the excise duty the profits of the last season (1933-34), of the said Company are in no way smaller than those shown above.

The sugar factory established by this Company at Belapur in the last season could work only for the duration of about two months, which was available after its completion out of the full season of about 8 months, and the working results show that the factory manufactured about 20,000 maunds of white crystal sugar of the best quality up to now, which was in immediate demand and sold on the spot, and that the Company expects to make a gross profit of about Rs. 50,000/- on the same.

The above results should be considered as very satisfactory in view of the fact that this was only a part of the first and experimental working season and further that the Company had no sugarcane of its own and had to purchase at high prices all the sugarcane that was crushed from the neighbouring cultivators.

The Company's factory is fortunately situated so close to the Railway Station that it will be possible for the Company to dispose of the molasses at an advantageous price to the Government Distillery at Nasik which is situated at a short distance, and thus the disposal of molasses which is a problem for many sugar factories in India will not offer any difficulties. On the contrary, molasses will become a source of an additional revenue to the Company.

The Company has so far invested an amount of about Rs. 8,50,000/- out of which about Rs. 5,50,000/- have been spent for the factory machinery and plant and buildings, etc., and about Rs. 3,00,000/- in the present sugarcane plantation and agricultural implements and equipments.

Considering the above figures of actual investment and other facts and comparing them with the present potential capacity of the factory and the cane estate developments done so far, it will be seen that the whole work has been done very efficiently and economically.

In order to ensure effective economy in the total investment on machinery and plant, the Company have secured most of the accessory items such as tanks, chimney, stagings, platforms, etc., which could be cheaply manufactured in India and this has enabled the Company to effect considerable economy on the total outlay.

It would thus be seen that this sugar factory having been brought to a complete working condition is already a paying concern and therefore carries with it a large goodwill and has before it a bright future, especially when the same with its sugarcane estate is further extended.

The Company have in these circumstances decided to offer its remaining share capital of Rs. 5,00,000/- for public subscription, and the Directors trust that the investing public will find this offer interesting.

The Capital, management and establishment of the Company is entirely Indian, and it is the intention of the Company to maintain the same policy in future.

The Company has incurred and paid only Rs. 5,000/-. as preliminary expenses.

No promotion money has been paid or is intended to be paid to any promoter of the Company in future.

The minimum subscription upon which the Directors will proceed to allotment is 25 per cent. of the shares now offered for subscription.

Brokerage not exceeding 1¼ per cent. will be paid on the nominal amount of the shares in respect of accepted and allotted applications received by the Company through registered brokers.

An agreement has been entered into between the Company of the one part and the firm of Messrs. M. L. Dahanukar & Company, Ltd., as the Managing Agents of the Company for the period and upon terms and conditions therein obtained on the following remuneration :—

A commission at the rate of 10 per cent. on the profits of the Company AFTER MAKING ALL PROPER AND NECESSARY ALLOWANCES AND DEDUCTIONS FROM THE REVENUE FOR DEPRECIATION AND FOR WORKING EXPENSES CHARGEABLE AGAINST PROFITS, or a minimum of Rs. Ten Thousand per year, whichever is larger. It may be noted here that there is NO charge to be made by the Managing Agents EITHER ON PURCHASES OR ON SALES, OR IN ANY OTHER MANNER as is provided in the agency agreement of several other sugar manufacturing companies.

Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, one of the said Directors of this Company, being a partner and the Managing Director of the said Agency Firm of Messrs. M. L. Dahanukar & Company Ltd., and Mr. Amritlal Hargovandas, also one of the said Directors of this Company, are interested in the above agency remuneration.

The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of at least TEN shares in the Company.

The Agreement entered into by the Company with their Managing Agents, Messrs. M. L. Dahanukar & Company, Ltd., as aforesaid, and the printed Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company during office hours.

Applications for shares should be made on the company's form and forwarded together with the deposit money to the Company's Registered Office in Bombay.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number of shares applied for, the balance of the deposit money will be applied towards the remaining payments. The failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payment liable to forfeiture.

Prospectus and Forms of application for shares can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company during office hours, and at the following places :—

1. The Registered Office of the Company :—
   The Maharashtra Sugar Mills, Ltd., Shri Krishna Nivas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
2. The Bank of India, Ltd., and its Branches.
3. The Central Bank of India, Ltd., and its Branches.
4. The National City Bank of New York, Churchgate Street and Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.
5. Messrs. Hargovandas Lakhmichand, Manek Chowk, Ahmedabad.
6. The Nagar District Urban Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, Ahmednagar.
7. (Company's Factory Office :—) The Maharashtra Sugar Mills, Ltd., Belapur Road, District Ahmednagar, G. I. P. Rly.

Dated at Bombay, this 26th day of October 1934.

Sd. MATHURADAS VISSANJI.
Sd. M. L. DAHANUKAR.
Sd. AMRITLAL HARGOVANDAS.
Sd. S. A. SABNIS.
Sd. GOVINDLAL BANSILAL.
Sd. G. K. CHITALE.
Sd. HARIDAS MADHAVDAS.

Guarding Princess Marina's Wedding

Scotland Yard Prepares To Checkmate Foreign Anarchists

Special plans are being made at Scotland Yard to guard royal guests at the wedding of the Duke of Kent to Princess Marina at Westminster Abbey on November 29, says the "Sunday Express".

More than twenty foreign royalties, both reigning and exiled, have been invited by the King and Queen to the wedding. They will be guarded night and day by Yard men who know the anarchists and terrorists of Europe.

The King and Queen of Denmark, Princess Juliana of Holland, the Queen of Norway, a representative of the King and Queen of Italy, besides numerous minor royalties related to Princess Marina and her parents are among the guests.

The plans drawn up by Lord Trenchard for their safety will ensure that they will be protected even without their own knowledge.

Sir John Gilmour, the Home Secretary, has given instructions for strict vigilance at all ports and passports of all visitors will be specially scrutinised.

Several of the foreign guests will bring their own detectives with them.

The task of guarding the Duke of Kent will be left to a young Welsh officer of the Special Branch Sergeant Evans, who has acted as the Duke's bodyguard for months. Officers from the Special Political Branch of Scotland Yard will accompany the Duke of Kent to Belgrade to attend the funeral of King Alexander on Thursday.

The Duke will probably be joined by Princess Marina in Paris.

Owing to the disturbed state in the Balkans and the close connection of Princess Marina with the Jugo-Slav royal family, she will spend as much of her time as possible in England after the funeral.

MAHARASHTRA SUGAR MILLS LTD.

Attention of our readers is drawn to the prospectus of the Maharashtra Sugar Mills Ltd., appearing to-day elsewhere. Messrs. M. L. Dahanukar and Company Ltd., the managing agents of this company were successful in securing a site for their factory and a complete sugarcane farm to feed the crushing. The farm is comprised of what is now considered as the best selected lands in the sugarcane developed tract on the Deccan canals and both the farm and the factory site are close to the main line of the G.I.P. Railway.

The company has already established a complete factory and during the last season produced white crystal sugar, which was immediately sold in the surrounding markets. The company's arrangements for the sugarcane farm are already well advanced and before long it is expected that the factory will be a completely self-contained unit, having its own cane for crushing.

The company has not come out with merely a tentative proposition of establishing a new concern, without any proofs in support of the success they may expect, but have done so only after having established a factory and the farm and after having actually run the factory during has last season, all of which has meant a substantial preliminary investment.

DAY OF REST FOR JOURNALISTS

Cuba is to have no Sunday newspapers under a new ruling decree by President Mendieta, which also lays down that newspapermen must have one day of rest each week.

The Reporters' Association of Cuba has agitated for some years for Sunday rest for journalists, but objections from publishing companies and Governments had hitherto proved insurmountable.

There will therefore be no Monday morning newspapers, the earliest editions appearing in the afternoon.

WEATHER REPORT

Widespread Showers In Gujerat & Konkan

POONA, Nov. 4.

Yesterday's depression off the Konkan, while moving northwards, weakened further, and is centred this morning about seventy-five miles west of Bombay. It caused fairly wide-spread light showers in the Konkan, Gujarat, North Deccan and the Central Provinces. Local falls of rain also occurred on the North Madras Coast, Orissa, Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma.

The chief amounts of rainfall are Victoria Point three inches, Myitkyina three-quarters, Silchar three, Jessore, Seoni and Jagdalpur three-quarters each, Parbani and Vizagapatam one and a half each and Masulipatam one.

Forecast: Local falls of rain will occur in Konkan, Gujarat, West Central India, West Central Provinces, the North Madras Coast, Orissa, South Bengal and Tenasserim.—A. P.

CALM AFTER STORM

Bright Sunshine At Ratnagiri

RATNAGIRI, Nov. 3.

There was bright sunshine throughout the day and the gale completely abated. Local cautionary signal has been substituted for warning on the light-house pole. Steamer Prabhavati bound for Goa which was held up at Jaigad port arrived here at noon, and boats approached her with difficulty. The Sea is becoming normal gradually. Brisk arrangements are being made to receive Their Excellencies due to arrive here on November 5.—A.P.

November 12 and 13 have been declared public holidays by the U. P. Government for courts and public offices on account of the elections to the Assembly.

At Bridgend in the Welsh International Trial, the Probables beat Possibles by 35 points to four.

GOVERNOR AT MALWAN

Reply To Municipal Address

His Excellency the Governor Replying to the address of the Malwan Municipality on November, 4, said:—

"You have referred to the historic connections of this locality with the achievements of the great Shivaji, and I would add that, more recently, signal proof that its inhabitants retain their warlike qualities has been given in the large number of recruits which, in common with the neighbouring State of Savantwadi, it gave to the service of the Empire during the Great War.

NON-AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT.

You have unassumingly confined the statement of your requirements to two main requests. I deal first with the second one, I refer to your request for the abrogation of the levy of non-agricultural assessment on building lands in that part of your town which has not come under the City Survey,—for I am afraid it is one which I cannot countenance. I realise that this is a matter which has,, perhaps wrongly, been causing some concern, not only in your town, but also in other parts of this district, for I understand that it will be alluded to in the address which I am to receive from the District Local Board and the Municipality of Ratnagiri, and I observe that it has formed the subject of many petitions to Government. I have, therefore, needless to say, gone very carefully into it, but I cannot see that you have any legitimate grievance.

"REASONABLE LENIENCY."

The levy of non-agricultural assessment on building land, which is of course much more valuable than agricultural land, is a universal feature of the revenue system of this Presidency, and it cannot be considered an inequitable one.

SECOND GRIEVANCE.

With regard to your first request, I fully understand from the description you have given of the difficulties and inconveniences which arise from the absence of a crossing over the Kolamb Creek, on the road to Achre and Sarjekot, that its provision is the greatest need of your town. At the same time I think you now appreciate that the programme of road construction which has been made possible by the proceeds of the petrol tax must be limited to main communications and cannot include a local road of this nature. The Ratnagiri District has been liberally treated in the allotment made for its needs, and I think you are aware that the two bridges near Kankauli, which I am to declare open to-day mark one of the important stages of the through routes which is to provide communication between your town and Bombay at all times of the year.

FEASIBLE SOLUTION.

From enquiries which I have already made, I am inclined to agree with you that the most feasible solution of your problem seems to be the inclusion within your limits of the area immediately on the further side of the creek, which would enable you to build a bridge or a causeway from your own resources and the proceeds of a toll, but I cannot of course commit my Government without further examination of the proposal. I can, however, assure you that, if you make a definite representation of this nature, I will give it the most careful and sympathetic consideration. Let me express the hope that the problem will be solved in the near future.

His "Masterly Strategy" To Kill Socialism?

GANDHIJI RETIRES ONLY TO RETURN TRIUMPHANT, SAYS GOVINDANAND

KARACHI (By Mail).

"Mahatma Gandhi like our foreign rulers believes that social reformation and economic self-sufficiency will only equip India to energetically fight for its freedom, unlike the socialists who view the political slavery as an insurmountable obstacle in the path of the same," writes Swami Govindanand, a left-wing Sind Congress Leader in "The Voice of India".

Proceeding he writes:—

"AS TRUSTED DICTATOR"

"Realising that no more he commands the hearts, confidence and affection of an important wing of the Congress, he had made his exit from the Congress, only to penetrate into the villages to make a direct appeal to the nation and to organise the masses as to impose his will on the Congress. This is what Hitler and Mussolini have done in their respective countries. His retirement is going to be a prelude to his triumphant return, as the trusted dictator of the whole Indian nation. To ensure this he has already commanded at his beck and call the All-India Spinners' Association, the Harijan Shewak Sangh and and now he is having his All-India Village Industries Association."

FOE TO SOCIALISM

He further adds, "This Gandhian fascism as it is now aggressively organising itself, is going to be a very serious and potent foe of socialism. Let not the Indian socialists bask under a complacent illusion that their forces are gaining ground in the Congress. Gandhiji, fully conscious of their potentialities, has planned this masterly strategy to kill it, before it grows to be a serious rival to his ideology".—United Press.

CONCESSION— NOT FOR INDIANS

(Continued from page 18).

combatant force, a status it had not possessed since 1863.....He looked forward eagerly to the day when the intention to Indianize the Service could be carried so much further that at present that it would evoke a "sea sense", among the educated classes in India."

LLOYD BARRAGE

Lord Lloyd was chairman at a meeting of the East India Association at the Caxton Hall, Westminster on Wednesday afternoon when Sir Arnold Musto, who designed the Lloyd Barrage and Canal System, lectured on the work. After describing the Lloyd Barrage scheme, Sir Arnold paid tribute to Lord Lloyd, who, he said, during his Governorship of Bombay, took an unflagging interest in the great project which bears his name and imbued all concerned with his own untiring energy and keenness. Lord Lloyd as chairman, congratulated Sir Arnold Musto and his colleagues upon constructing "this great undertaking at a cost approximating to the estimate. The great barrage at Ghizerah in the Sudan and some of the barrages in the Punjab had been built at costs greatly in excess of the estimates. The Sind scheme had provided a wonderful exception to a very unhappy rule in the realm of engineering finance." A member of the audience, Mr. F. W. Woods, said he was prepared to demonstrate that the Lloyd Barrage was unnecessary but Sir Arnold said there was a whole volume of replies to Mr. Wood's criticism.

ARSENAL'S LEAD IN GOAL AVERAGE

Make Headway Sequel To Victory Over Everton

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Nov. 3.

Arsenal go ahead better in goal average than Sunderland, as a result of the victory over Everton, while at Stoke, the former leaders, crashed heavily at home against Sunderland and drop to the third place.

Sunderland started brilliantly. Gurney, the centre-forward, putting on three goals in 25 minutes. They might have had five in all before the interval, since Carter hit the post, and a little later, the back kicked out the ball from the line with goal-keeper beaten both times. Thereafter, Sunderland were content to keep the lead, Stoke being outclassed.

Sixty thousand spectators watched the match at Highbury, where Arsenal opened the scoring account through Bastin who netted with a long left-foot shot. Everton's centre-half Gee put in his own goal in the second minute after resumption.

A GREAT COME-BACK.

Manchester City staged a great comeback, their new right-wing being the most successful. All scores of the match were made in the first-half, Herd, McLuckie and Heale being the City scorers, while Spurs responded through Evans. In the second half, the City outplayed Spurs, though they did not add to their lead.

Weddle got a hat-trick for the second week in succession for Portsmouth, while in the great Local Derby, Villa got an equaliser in the closing stages.

Forty thousand spectators were present.

THRILLING BATTLES.

Four leaders of the second division were engaged in thrilling battles. The Manchester United are now only two points behind Bolton; Notts Forest are the third; Brentford fourth and Blackpool who were previously third, are fifth. The Manchester United were outplayed in the first-half which passed goal-less, They were only saved by their goal-keeper on resumption, when Hampson netted for Blackpool. After a wonderful rally, Byrant, the new-comer, equalised, and McKay put on a winner in the last minute, after a scramble at the goal-mouth.

Fine half-back play at Brentford prevented high-scoring, but Holliday got a winner from close-in in the first half.

Gibons got Hat-trick for Fulham, all in the second-half.

G. Brown, a recent acquisition from Villa, performed Hat-trick for Burney, all in the first-half.

COVENTRY'S VICTORY.

Coventry's smashing victory over Torquay gives them leadership of Southern Section in goal-average, consequent on Charlton's defeat. Tranmere retain their lead in the northern section.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Nov. 3.

The following are the results of football matches played in League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 2, Everton 0.
Birmingham 2, Leicester City 3.
Blackburn 2, Grimsby 2.
Leeds 5, Chelsea 2.
Liverpool 2, Wolverhampton 1.
Manchester City 3, Tottenham 1.
Middlesbrough 3, Preston 3.
Portsmouth 5, Huddersfield 0.
Sheffield Wednesday 1, Derby 0.
Stoke 0, Sunderland 3.
West Bromwich 2, Aston Villa 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 1, Manchester United 2.
Bradford 0, Notts County 0.
Brentford 1, Bolton 0.
Bury 2, Swansea 1.
Fulham 3, Southampton 3.
Hull 1, Burnley 3.
Newcastle 4, Barnsley 1.
Norwwich 3, Sheffield United 1.
Nottingham Forest 4, Oldham 0.
Plymouth 3, Bradfdord City 1.
West Ham 3, Port Vale 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section.)

Bournemouth 1, Luton 3.
Bristol City 0, Crystal Palace 1.
Clapton Orient 2, Swindon 0.
Coventry 6, Torquay 0.
Exeter 3, Charlton 1.
Gillingham 1, Aldershot 1.
Millwall 2, Queen's Park Rangers 0.
Newport 1, Bristol Rovers 1.
Northampton 4, Brighton 1.
Reading 1, Cardiff 1.
Watford 3, Southend 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section.)

Barrow 2, Hartlepools 0.
Carlisle 1, Crewe 3.
Chesterfield 3, Southport 3.
Halifax 5, York 3.
Lincoln 5, Gateshead 0.
Mansfield 2, Doncaster 0.
Rotherham 1, New Brighton 2.
Rochdale 0, Stockport 5.
Tranmere 2, Accrington 1.
Walsall 1, Chester 1.
Wrexham 4, Darlington 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division.)

Aberdeen 2, Clyde 1.
Airdrieonians 2, Motherwell 0.
Celtic 7, Ayr 0.
Falkirk 2, Dunfermline 0.
Hamilton 4, Albion Rovers 2.
Hibernians 2, Partick Thistle 0.
Kilmarnock 5, Queen's Park 0.
Queen of South 1, Hearts 3.
Rangers 3, St. Johnstone 1.
St. Mirren 0, Dundee 1.

GOAL SCORERS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Nov. 3.

The following scored in respective matches played in the first division of the Scottish League:—

Aberdeen: Mills and Armstrong (from penalty).
Clyde: Donaldson.
Airdrieonians: Thompson and Mooney.
Celtic: F. O'Donnel (Twice), Delaney (Twice), J. O'Donnell, Buchan and Paterson.
Falkirk: Bartram and Baxter.
Hamilton: King (Twice), Reid and Wilson.
Albion. Browning and Lyon.
Hibernians: Black (Twice).
Kilmarnock: Beattie (Thrice), Williamson and Robertson.
Queen of South: Cumming.
Hearts: McCulloch (Twice) and McKenzie.
Rangers: Gillick, and Venters (Twice).
St. Johnstone: Stewart.
Dundee: Guthrie.

RUGBY MATCH RESULTS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Nov. 3.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Cumberland 0, Yorkshire 15 (at Carlisle).
East Midlands 23, Leicestershire 15 (at Bedford).
Lancashire 19 Cheshire 8 (at Blundellsands).
North Midlands 22, Notts, Lings and Derby 11 (at Birmingham).
Blackheath 0, Swansea 0.
Bradford 13, Edinburgh Academicals 21.
Cambridge University 33, London Scottish 18.
Gloucester 24, Old Cranleighans 8.
Guy's Hospital 13, Aberavon 6.
Harlequins 11, Bristol 11.
Leicester 9, Moseley 8.
London Welsh 10, Wasps 10.
Nuneaton 6, Northampton 10.
Plymouth Albion 28, Exeter 5.
Richmond 13, Oxford University 9.
Rosslyn Park 39. Old Millhillians 3.
Portsmouth Services 16, Bath 10.
Coventry 29, Aldershot Services 11.
Llanelly 12, Cardiff 3.
Newport 8, Neath 3.
Torquay 13, Devonport Services 12.
Heriotonians 12, Lansdown 3.
Watsonians 3, Glasgow Academicals 3.

Rugby Northern Union

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Nov. 3.

The following are the results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:

Batley 9, Swinton 7.
Bradford 5, Halifax 19.
Castleford 19, Hunslet 4.
Huddersfield 7, Hull Kingston Rovers 6.
Hull 12, Dewsbury 7.
Keighley 13, Warrington 10
Leeds 24, Bramley 10.
Leigh 3, Wigan, 19.
Liverpool 11, Rochdale 5.
Oldham 2, Broughton 5.
Salford versus Widnes unplayed
St. Helens 13, Barrow 6.
Wakefield 12, St. Helens Recreation 18.
York 36. Featherstone 8.

INTER-PROVINCIAL CRICKET TOURNAMENT

Personnel Of Madras And Mysore Teams

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

The following will represent the Madras Cricket Club Association against the Mysore Cricket Association on November 4, 5, and 6, in the match on the M.C.C. grounds at Chepauk, in the first round of the Inter-Provincial Cricket Tournament conducted by the Cricket Club of India.

Mr. C. P. Johnstone (Captain), Mr. Gopalan, Mr. A. G. Ram Singh, Mr. A. V. Krishnaswamy, Mr. M. A. Uttappa, Mr. N. N. Swarna, Mr. P. S. Ramachandran, Mr. C. Ramaswami, Mr. P. V. Ramanathan, Captain A. L. Shaw, and Mr. S. V. Tiruvenkatachari.

Reserves: Mr. Ranganathan, Mr. E. V. Ramanujam and Mr. P. Janardhan.

The following eleven have been selected to represent the Mysore State:

Major M. S. Tavarsham (Captain), Capt. Buttershaw, Messrs. H. Boreham, R. Naller, N. Curtis, Lieut. T. Murti, M. G. Vijasarathy B R. Nagaraja Rao, P. N. Kanickam, Shafee Darasha and Y. S. Rangaswami.

Reserves: Messrs. E. K. Swamy and V. A. Kannan.—United Press.

TUNGABHADRA CONFERENCE

Nizam's Govt. Explain Their Position

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Nov. 3.

A Government communique says: From various reports published in the papers, it is observed there is confusion in regard to the attitude taken up by Hyderabad at the Tungabhadra Project Conference.

The general impression from reading the reports would be that the project is being "delayed unduly" owing to Hyderabad having "stood in the way of an agreement being reached."

That is what Mr. Koti Reddi seems to have urged at the Legislative Council meeting in Madras as reported in the Hindu of 24th October. It is necessary, therefore, to explain correctly the attitude of Hyderabad.

HYDERABAD ATTITUDE

Briefly stated this was as under:—The Hyderabad representative made an effort at the conference to reach a workable arrangement as regards sharing of the waters on a basis that would be fair and equitable to all concerned, but it was not found possible to proceed with the discussions on this basis, because of the contention put forward that the rights of Madras and Mysore Governments to the waters of the Tungabhadra, were governed by an agreement entered into between these two Governments in 1892. Madras and Mysore could not come to an agreement in regard to the interpretation of this agreement, and the conclusion was reached that there was no use arguing any further and that the matter would have to be referred to arbitration under clause four of that Agreement.

The Hyderabad Government was not concerned with this agreement, and they could not therefore associate themselves on this issue.

But with regard to the question simply of an equitable apportionment of the waters, they were prepared to consider the proposal to go to an inter-state Commission, in case an adjustment could not be reached by friendly negotiation.—A.P.

JAPAN OUSTS U. S.

Floods Latin America With Cheap Textiles

The United States is rapidly losing Latin American markets according to President Lauton of the Textile Export Association.

Japan, thanks to her modern machinery her skill in buying her longer manufacturing experience, a better mixture of cotton and her cheap labor—wages one-fifth of those in the United States— is gobbling up the trade, he said.

Lauten pointed out to the committee studying possible reciprocal trade pacts that before 1932 the United States sold most of the textiles used in Haiti, but in the first eight months of 1934 Japan sold 15,323 pieces of cotton goods goods to Hatti and the United States only 1,377. In September Japan sold 2,900 pieces and the United States only 100, he said.

"A similar situation exists throughout Latin America," he said. "We will lose the whole market if the Government does not help us."

Menendez Ramos, Porto Rican Minister of Agriculture, told the committee that the recent reciprocity pact between the United States and Cuba constituted discrimination against Porto Rico, and asked that the United States should protect the farming interests of his country.

Cawnpur.—An active still was discovered by the police in the village of Sidhauti, Thana Bilhaur, in the course of simultaneous searches made in different parts of the village. Large quantities of illicit wine and other intoxicants were recovered. Seventeen persons were arrested and produced before the Magistrate who remanded them to custody. Southern Section in goal-aberage, —A.P.

Jodhpur.—Flying Officer Davies and Lieut.-Commander Hill, piloting their Fairey Napier Third, arrived here on Saturday at 9-44 a.m. After refuelling the 'plane they left at 10-50 a.m. for Calcutta via Allahabad.—A.P.

SARDAR GOPAL SING CLARIFIES ISSUE

"Members Should Not Rebel Against Congress, Inspite Of Differences"

The following statement is issued by Sirdar Gopal Singh Qaumi, Member All India Congress Committee, Lahore:—

There is some misunderstanding about my attitude towards the Council entry and the Communal Award question. I may make it clear that I am not in favour of the Council entry programme of the Congress but because the Nation has decided otherwise, I am not opposing it. I would help the Congress whereever I could for the simple reason that I am a Congressman.

The second important question is that of the Communal Award I am against the Award and so I spoke in the Subjects Committee meeting and in the open session of the Congress advocating the rejection of the Award, But as Pundit Malaviya's amendment was lost, and as a strict disciplinarian, I am not in favour of joining in any party which revolts against the Congress. We have every right to propagate for the rejection of the Communal Award which is quite anti-national and we will do so as a minority party within the Congress but no person howsoever great he may be is not entitled to form a rebellious party as long as he is a member of the Congress.

REQUEST TO MALAVIYAJI

Under the present circumstances, I would request Malaviyaji not to oppose any Congress candidates, as long as he is member of the Congress, but if he feels he can not do so, he should resign from the Congress. It is against the discipline and moreover the morale of the congress suffers a great deal when an important personality like Malaviyaji rebels against the Congress and that too in the name of the Congress. I wonder why the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee is slow in not passing a resolution of this kind that the names of all the rebellious members should be removed from the Congress register.

To me first is Congress and its prestige and everything afterwards. So I would request every voter to vote for the Congress candidates.

As regards Bombay I would recommend strongly that each and every voter and especially the Sikh voters should vote en-block in favour of Mr. Munshi and Dr. Deshmukh, the two well-known Congress candidates.

DARING DACOITY IN FEROZEPUR DIST.

Gallant Lambardar Forfeits Life

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

A despatch from Moga reports yet another dacoity, attended with gun firing and murder, occurring in Ferozepore District.

It is stated that five dacoits armed with guns raided the village of Raunta (Tehsil Moga) at about sunset on October 31, intending to loot the house of an Aggarwal Sahukar. They however, in mistake, attacked the wrong house (that of a Khatri) which they looted after assaulting the inmates, including a woman.

GREAT GALLANTRY.

Some brave villagers however answered the latter's cries for help and attacked the dacoits with bricks and stones. Santasingh, the lambardar, showed great gallantry, but forfeited his life. He knocked down one dacoit with a stone, dispossessing him of his rifle, and would have killed another dacoit with a kipan blow, when a third dacoit shot him dead.

The dacoits then beat a hasty retreat and on encountering another lambardar fired at him and missed but the bullet killed a woman. The dacoits then made good their escape, firing shots at their pursuers.—A.P.

MUSLIM PROVIDENT FUNDS SOCIETY

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

The annual meeting of the members of the Muslim Provident Funds Society, Karachi, was held lately at the Karachi Academy Lecture Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. Hatim A. Alavi.

After reading the notice of the meeting, the agenda was gone through with unanimous support.

In the course of his presidential address, Mr. Hatim said:

If you would just enquire you would find out that hundreds of thousands of Hindus have become members of one or the other Provident Funds Society. The Hindus as a rule are thrifty and economical in their habits. Even if they did not become members of the Provident Funds for receiving aids on occasions like marriage and death, they would somehow have some little cash to meet their meagre expenditure on these occasions. Notwithstanding these and being a foresighted people they join the Provident Funds in thousands and reap its advantages.

MUSLIMS INDIFFERENT

On the other hand the Muslims are proverbially poor and have very seldom surplus to meet these emergencies of life but they are and continue to be careless about their economic betterment, with such ridiculously small saving as Annas Eight, Rupee One, Rupees Two, Rupees Three, per month what a benefit they are likely to get. But their indifference in this matter is very great and it should be one of our duties towards our community to see that they join such Provident Funds Societies as are working on sound and businesslike principles.

Please carry this message to all your friends and relations and charge each one of them to carry still further to their friends and relations so that in time to come, every Huslim should be enrolled as a member on the rolls of the Muslim Provident Funds Society, Karachi".

BOHRA HIGH PRIEST AT UJJAIN

Grand Reception By Followers

(From A Correspondent).

His Holiness Sardar Syedna Taher Saifuddin Sahib, the Mullaji Sahib of the Dawoodi Bohra Community, was given a hearty and enthusiastic send off at Victoria Terminus when he left with his Heir Apparent, staff and retinue for Burhanpur (C.P.) 'en route' to Ujjain by the Lucknow Peshawar Express.

At Burhanpur he was cordially welcomed by his followers. He with his Heir Apparent was seated in a beautifully decorated car and went in a procession through the streets of Burhanpur Town to the village of Shahadra. His Holiness broke the journey at Burhanpur for two days.

LEAVES FOR UJJAIN

He left by a special train for Ujjain via Khandwa. The special train arrived at Indore where the reception was most cordial, and a halt of 3½ hours was made for morning prayers. Then at 7-15 the special train steamed off for Ujjain arriving there at 9-15. The Bohra Community had mustered strong from all over the vicinity to greet their Spiritual Guide and it was a trying time for the authorities both Railway and the City Police Force to cope up with the crowds.

A procession was formed headed by an elephant. Amidst scenes of and pomp the procession reached the Musolean of Bohra Saints where in an adjoining hall His Holiness was formally given a hearty and enthusiastic reception by his followers. His Holiness was not able to visit this place for nearly fourteen years. His Holiness will stay here for a few days then proceed to Indore and return to Bombay before the holy month of Ramzan.

NAZI PRISON HORRORS

Imprisoned Wife Of Socialist Mayor Hangs Herself

After having been locked up by the Nazi Government as a hostage for her husband for the past 18 months, Frau Worth, the wife of the former Burgomaster of Langewiesen near Erfurt, has committed suicide by hanging herself in her cell in Grafentonna prison in Thuringia, according to the Nazi "Allgemeine Zeitung" published in Erfurt.

Burgomaster Worth, a Socialist, was proscribed by the Nazis in March 1933, but made good his escape to foreign parts unknown. The Nazis retaliated by putting his wife and daughter under "protective arrest" as hostages.

On the first of last month Frau Worth was separated from her daughter, presumably as a further measure of repression, and transferred to Grafentonna where she has just been found hanging from her cell window by a strip of sheeting.

SURAT BOY SCOUTS IN CAMP

(From A Correspondent).
SURAT, Nov. 3.

The Boy Scouts of the I. P. Mission High School, Surat, were in Camp at the Hajira Light House from Oct. 28 to Nov. 2. One of the special features of the Camp was the giving of daily lantern lectures on epidemic diseases, Temperance and Geography, at the time of Camp Fires. The people of Hajira and the surrounding villages daily attended these lectures and the Camp Fire programmes.

On Nov. 1, the Scouts arranged a special function which was presided over by Diwan Bahadur Thakurram Mehta, District Scout Commissioner for Surat. In addition to the villagers and the village school scouts, a large number of ladies and gentlemen from Surat attended the function.

"Congress Has Taken Courageous Stand"

"NATION'S VERDICT IS DECISIVE"

Munshi Criticises Malaviya Revolt

The full import of the policy adopted by the Congress regarding the Communal Award was explained by Mr. K. M. Munshi in the address he delivered at Santa Cruz on Saturday night.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel presided over the meeting which was held in Jamnalal Bajaj Wadi.

Mr. Munshi said:—

"There is a tickler in Shakuna Shasrra which asks "Say, there is a fox crossing your path. Should he pass from right to left or from left to right, to be of good augury." Says the sage in answer: "It is of the best augury when the fox does not fall upon the wayfarer and rend him to pieces."

Such is the poser that has risen over the Communal Award to-day. Most vicious questions have sprung from it. "Is it good that the majority community be favoured or the minority? Should it be justice for the big or favouritism for the small? Should the Hindus be adequately provided, or should the Muslims be given weightage?"

For these and other questions there is but one answer: "It is of the best augury if the Award does not fall upon Nationalism and rend it to pieces." And this indeed is the answer of the Congress.

ACCEPTED BY THE COUNTRY.

The Parliamentary Board formulated it in their resolution and expanded it in their manifesto. The Working Committee endorsed it. The Subjects Committee supported it. And the open session has ratified it.

"EXPLOITING DIFFERENCES."

Pandit Malaviya and Sjt. Aney revolted from the Working Committee claiming that the Working Committee did not represent the mind of the Congress, or reflect the mind of the nation. The nation gave its final verdict the other day, when, by an overwhelming majority, it threw out Panditji's amendment to the main resolution. Panditji, like the loyal Congressman he is, must now dissolve his party and furl the banner which he has unfurled. **The danger of Panditji's action is not so much in his personal, stand, but in the opportunity that it gives to Congress deserters and to Nationalist-runaways to flock round the banner of Congress Nationalism.** The Pandit in his eagerness to recruit might be fooled. Interested self-seekers, sanctimonious Sanatanists, pseudo-Congressmen, and casual patriots may flaunt the colour of Congress Nationalism and strut before the electorate. But the Nation will not be fooled. The voters will not be fooled.

The Award is not an independent device invented to-day. It is the result of a growth. It is the "tare and weed" in the garden of Indian Nationalism.

"GROWTH OF THE EVIL."

By segregating the communities into separate electorates, by differences in representation in legislatures and by differences in recruitment to services, Lord Minto in 1909 hoped to perpetuate the British domination in India. The Mussalmans of 1909 did not want separate electorates, but they were coached to claim it. Lord Morley, the then Secretary of State for India wrote on December 6, 1909 to Lord Minto:

"I won't follow you again into our Mahomedan dispute. Only I respectfully remind you once more that it was your early speech about their extra claims that first started the Mahomedan hare."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, when he was not the Premier, in his "Awakening of India" called attention to the widespread suspicion that sinister influences have been and are at work on the part of the Government; that Mahomedan leaders have been and are inspired by certain British officials, and that these officials have pulled and continue to pull wires at Simla and in London, and with malice aforethought sow discord between the Mahomedan and Hindu community by showing to the Mahomedans special favours.

Lord Oliver in a famous letter to "The Times" said:

"No one with a close acquaintance with Indian affairs will be prepared to deny that on the whole there is predominant bias in British officialdom in favour of the Muslim community partly on the ground of closer sympathy but more largely as a make-weight against Hindu nationalism."

LUCKNOW PACT.

The Lucknow Pact was an agreed solution of the communal problem, but it did not suit the British. Ordinarily such a solution need not have been disturbed till another was forthcoming. But the Simon Report held before the Hindus and Nationalists a tempting chance of winning joint electorates. At the same time the Government encouraged the separatist Mussalman leaders to make insistent claims for aggressive communal safeguards. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who had talked glibly of "the robust political life for India where there must be room for national political parties ebased upon the conception of India's interests" took care to invite only reactionary Mussalmans to the Round Table Conferences, scrupulously excluding Dr. Ansari and other nationalists. We know how a temporary alliance was set up between the Anglo-Indian and Mahomedan representatives at the R.T.C. in order to outmanoeuvre the nationalist representatives.

Whoever thinks, that the Communal Award is made for the benefit of any, but the British, is living in a fool's paradise. One of the settled maxims of governing India is to segregate the Hindus and the Mahomedans into watertight political compartments so that the Indian nation can neither speak with one voice nor act with one impulse.

Continuing Mr. Munshi said:—

It is the principle underlying the award that is most revolting to Indian Nationalism. And that is, should the foresight be allowed to compose the domestic differences of Indians? The Congress will not permit it. We shall not sell our leg and buy a crutch—though it be of the best British make.

With so many objections against the Award, the question seems obvious "Then why not reject the Award?"

CONCEDING A PRINCIPLE.

The other reason why we cannot reject the Communal Award is that it would be conceding the principle that **the Communal question is a matter in which Indian Nationalists are prepared to invite the British Government to intervene. That the communities disagree to-day is a fact—as hard a fact as fact can be. But Nationalist India can and must exercise sufficient self-denial not to go on its knees before a foreign government and invite its interference in an absolute domestic matter.**

The fundamental difference between the attitude of the Congress Parliamentary Board and the group of Congressmen led by Pandit Malaviyaji and Mr. Aney is this: They want the right to urge for revision of the Communal Award: they want the liberty for every one of them to vote against it in the Assembly; they want to have the privilege of leading a deputation to the British Government to ask for a better substitute for the Communal Award.

This is the attitude which Nationalist India cannot take. Either the communities agree to the mutual adjustment of representation, and then demand Swaraj which is their birth-right or the Indian Nation must rest content to carry on its struggle till such time as suffering and sacrifice in the cause of freedom brings all communities together, and mutual distrust disappearse in the common struggle and common sacrifice.

The reason why the Congress puts the Constituent Assembly in the foreground is that Hindus and Mussalmans Parsis and Christians, in the common struggle for a constitution based on national will would have established sufficient mutual understanding and developed sufficiently internal unity as to render the foreigner's intervention useless and unwelcome."

COURAGEOUS STAND.

Concluding, Mr. Munshi said:—

The Congress takes its unshakeable stand by Indian Nationalism and swears by its sovereign right to regulate its own channels and adjustments of political power. It will not be frightened by cries of "Religion in Danger," or "Injustice to Community" into accepting the need for an alien dispensation. It is more concerned with the Freedom movement that is being so strenuously assailed. It is more worried over Nationalism which is being ground down by Imperialism from above, and Communalism from below. Its first care is and shall be National Freedom.

The decision of the Parliamentary Board has met with widespread support in the country. It is in perfect accord with the traditions and principles of Indian Nationalism. It has helped the Nationalist Mussalman to stand shoulder to shoulder with us. It has puzzled the enemy. No move can do more.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asoe Vad 12, 1990.
Muslim: Rajab 26, 1353.
Parsi: Ardibehesht 30, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 40m.
Sunset: 6h. 4m.
High Water: 10-13; 23-08.
Low Water: 4-20; 16-31.

Municipal Corporation: 4-10 p.m.

Mr. Ramdas Pantalu's Speech on "International Co-operators' Congress," Bombay Prov. Co-op. Institute, Bake House Lane, 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TUESDAY: Nov. 6.

Divali Public Holiday.

Banks closed.

WEDNESDAY: Nov. 7.

Divali Public Holiday.

Banks closed.

THURSDAY: Nov. 8.

Divali Public Holiday.

Baffks closed.

FRIDAY: Nov. 9.

Municipal Standing Committee: 4-10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 Noon: Time Signal.
INDIAN CELECTED HOUR.
1 p.m.: Bombay Market: Available rates.
EUROPEAN LUNCH-TIME MUSIC.
6-30 p.m.: Indian Programme: Light Music. Mrs. Dastur.
7 p.m.: Instrumental Music. G.G. Laud, B.A., Violin Solos.
8 p.m.: European Programme: Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
General News in Hindi and Commercial News.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-20 p.m.: Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-30 p.m.: A Sponsored Programme by the Crown Life Insurance Company. The M.V. "Victoria" Orchestra in a Verdi's programme.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K.R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Rd., Fort), to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad R.D. Dastur will speak on "The Popular Kem-Na-Mazda Prayer—Its Significance and Signification."

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Treasure Island." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Pardon Us" (Laurel and Hardy Comedy). Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Murder at the Vanities." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Daku Mansur." Daily at 3, 6-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan." Daily at 3, 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Piya Piyare." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Garib ki Duniya." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Tell Me To-night." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Sairandhree." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Pirate Treasure." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE — "Johar-e-Shamsheer." Daily at 2-45, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Naughty Girl." Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"Stand Up and Cheer." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Mystery of the Wax Museum." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Sacred Scandal." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Dames." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m.: Big Ben. Eugene Pini and his Tango Orchestra, with Diana Clare.
8-30 p.m.: Meet Tiger Standish. Presented by his Creator, Sydney Horler.
8-45 p.m.: The Belfast Wireless Orchestra, Conductor, E. Godfrey Brown. Anne Duthie (Soprano), Orchestra.
9-30 p.m.: A Sonata Recital. Joseph Slater (Flute) and Marie Korchinska (Harp).
10 p.m.: Austen Croom-Johnson (Pianoforte) and Eric Siday (Violin), of 'Soft Lights and Sweet Music," in some unusual Musical Arrangements.
10-30 p.m.: The News.
10-45 p.m.: Dance Music.
11-15 p.m.: Close down.

THE GATHA SOCIETY:—The ordinary weekly meeting of the Gatha Society will not be held this Tuesday, the 6th inst., owing to public Divali holiday.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION:—Sadhu Vaswani will deliver a lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "India's Quest through the Ages."

"F" WARD D. C. C.

A meeting of the workers and volunteers of the "F" Ward Distt. Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday (the 7th inst.) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the office, Mankeshwar Mandir Building, Poi Bavdi, Parel, to consider the future programme of the Committee and ensuing Assembly Elections. All the workers and volunteers are requested to be present.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA:—The Bombay Andhra Mahasabha will be "At Home" to V. Ramdas Pantulu Garu, India's Delegate to the International Co-operative Congress, held at London, on his landing at Bombay, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 8-30 a.m. at the Mahasabha premises, Palm Mansion, Dadar.

The REGAL
DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
2ND TRIUMPHANT WEEK
of our Anniversary attraction

Spectacle—Heart throbs—Romance—Thrills!

Daily Change of Film Masterpieces
SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR DIVALI WEEK
The CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
Bombay's Leading Talkie House.

MONDAY, Nov. 5th — LAUREL & HARDY IN THEIR FIRST FULL LENGTH COMEDY PARDON US

TUESDAY, Nov. 6th — LAUREL—HARDY & DENNIS KING In M.G.M.'s unusual full length Comedy THE DEVIL'S BROTHER 9 PARTS

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7th — LAUREL & HARDY IN THEIR FULL LENGTH COMEDY SENSATION! SONS OF THE DESERT 3 PARTS

BANDRA ELECTION RESULTS

Keen Contest In Every Ward

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Nov. 3.

Even before the sun could peep out, agents and workers of the candidates were bustling about securing voters. At the municipal office and A. V. schools, which were the polling stations, a large crowd was awaiting the opening of the doors for voting.

There was a very keen contest in each ward. The "G" Ward proved the most interesting on account of the large number of candidates. In fact before the voting had been an hour old, hot words led to a scuffle and the police had to intervene. Here, too, Mr. Joshi and some other candidates withdrew under protest on the grounds of alleged inefficiency of the polling officers and the inadequate arrangements. Cases of impersonation and bogus voters occurred in some of the wards, being most noticeable in the "G" Ward. A Parsi lady voter was brought down from Bombay to vote, but had to return as some one else had already recorded the vote on her name.

At 6 p.m. the doors were closed and the ballot boxes were carried to the Municipal office. The scrutiny took place at the meeting of the Board at which Prof. Almeida, Dr. J. H. Pereira and Mr. Noor Mohamed were appointed scrutineers.

The successful candidates are as follows:—"A" Ward: Messrs. M. B. Sawant (402); Ign. D'Monte 321). "B" Ward: Dr. P. A. Dias (622); Fr. Conceiao (612) and J. P. D'Mello (451). "C" Ward: Prof. Almeida (464) and Dr. D. A. D'Monte (238). "D" Ward: John Netto (452) and Dr. J. H. Pereira (362). "E" Ward: K. M. Patil (550) and P. D. Miranda (265). "F" Ward: Y. V. Navalker (411) and R. G. Nayak. "G" Ward: Dr. L. Rodrigues (1347); R. S. Bulsara (903); Mrs. Annie Almeida (978) and N. D. Samant (798).

Mohamedan Ward No. 1: Gulamhusein M. B. (321) and Noor Mohamed H. U. (481).

Mohamedan Ward No. 2: Yusuf S. Peerbhoy (433) and M. A. Pitawalla (271).

The result of the election of Mr. Noor Mohamed was received with a feu-de-joie of crackers.

DADAJEE DHACKJEE & CO.:—Messrs. Dadajee Dhackjee and Co. will open new showrooms, service-station and offices at "Shree Pant Bhuwan," Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay, on Thursday (the 8th inst.), between 6 and 8 p.m. (S.T.)

SHRI VENKATESH MANDIR:—The Festival (Brahamotsawam) of Shri Venkatesh Bhagwan will commence from to-day (Monday), and close on the 13th inst. both days inclusive.

There will be processions in mornings and evenings daily between 8 and 11 a.m. and 8 and 11 p.m. respectively.

MAHARSHI DAYANAND'S LIFE:—To-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mandvi Arya Samaj the second day of Maharshi Dayanand Nirvan Mahotsav will be celebrated when Swami Omkar Sachidanandji and Pt. Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture on the life and mission of Maharshi Dayanand.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY:— Under the auspices of the Political Sufferers' Bureau, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. on the Chowpatty Sands, when Begum Fatima Sahiba, Shrimati Savitri Devi Khere of Amritsar and Moulvi Mohomed Ibrahim of Lahore will speak on the subject of "Hindu Muslim Unity."

Begum Fatima Sahiba will sing several famous national songs.

BOMBAY CO-OP. INSTITUTE:—Under the auspices of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Hall of the Provincial Co-op. Institute, 9 Bakehouse Lane, Fort, when Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, the Indian Delegate to the International Co-operative Congress, recently held at London, will speak on his "Impressions of the Congress." Sir Lalubhai Samaldas will preside.

SUPPORT CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

Under the auspices of the "F" Ward D.C.C. and the Bombay Assembly Election Central Office, a public meeting will be held tomorrow (Tuesday), at Gandhi Chowk, Parel Village, at 8 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. K. F. Nariman, S.K. Patil, J. P. Joshi, K.M. Munshi, Dr. G.V. Deshmukh and others will speak on "Bombay Congress Message," and ensuing Assembly Elections.

NEED FOR MINISTRY OF SOCIAL SERVICE

Bombay Women Prepare For Karachi Conference

RESOLUTIONS FOR SATURDAY'S MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Association (A.I.W.C.) Association a local Conference of the Wowen of Bombay will be held on the 10th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge, when delegates to the All India Women's Conference to be held at Karachi will be elected and the following resolutions which this Association intend to have moved at the Karachi Conference will be discussed.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta will preside at this Conference.

The Resolutions

(1.) The Conference wishes to draw attention to the fact that the Child Marriage Restraint Act has not proved efficient as a means of eradicating the evil of child marriage. In the opinion of this conference the Act in its present form does not prevent child marriages, but serves only as an instrument of punishment. In order to remedy this defect, the Conference urges the Government and the public so to amend the Act that this evil may be completely eradicated.

(2.) This Conference is of opinion that there is a great need for the formation in every province of India of a Ministry for Social service in which women will have an adequate share and free opportunities for service.

EDUCATIONAL.

(3.) This Conference feels that the early removal of illiteracy is essential to India's progress and urges all Associations working in this direction to redouble their efforts particularly as literacy may be one of the qualifications for franchise in the new constitution.

(4.) This Conference is of opinion that the Municipal and Government Educational Departments be requested to abolish the present mode of holding the Vernacular 4th Standard Examination as it tends to retard the educational progress of young children.

(5.) This Conference feels that Hindi should be recognized as an important subject in the School curriculum.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

(6.) With a view to minimising wastage and stagnation in order to facilitate easy promotions among the primary school pupils, the Educational Authorities both Local and Government, be requested to take immediate steps to simplify the primary school curriculum; and in order to facilitate the promotion of pupils completing such a simplified primary, course to the secondary schools, both Government and University Authorities be requested to suitably modify the course of instruction in the lower standards of the secondary schools by eliminating re-duplication and overlapping of studies and by other suitable measures.

VOTE AS CONSCIENCE BIDS

Do Your Duty By Congress

B. P. C. C.'s APPEAL TO VOTERS

(Through the Congress election Campaign Bureau)

Bombay, Nov. 4

In spite of our Saturday's assurances to the members of the salaried staff, inquries are still pouring in as to what attitude the clerks should take when they are asked by their higher officials to vote for the Non-Congress candidates. In fact, the Congress Central Office is in possession of information that clearly goes to show that efforts are being persistently made by non-Congress candidates and their agents to secure the votes of the clerical staff through the medium of their higher officials. Besides the appeal we have made to the members of the salaried staff, we have to bring to their notice that the vote for the Assembly is a vote by ballot. Nobody knows for whom a particular voter has voted. The members of the salaried staff, therefore, should have no misgivings about the method of vote. Even if they go to the polling booths in company of their higher officials they can just vote as their conscience bids them to do.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have addressed the following appeal to several voters in the City:

"Remember the 14th November. Vote for Congress candidates and vindicate your loyalty to the greatest Institution in the land. What our leaders say:—

Mahatma Gandhi:—

Every vote given to the Congress candidate means so much progress towards our goal. Congress deserves universal support. That can just now be best expressed by sending as many Congressmen as possible to the Assembly.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Congress:—

The immediate programme before Congressmen is to help Congress Candidates for the Assembly. The Nation has to vote for them solidly. I hope the enthusiasm shown in Bombay will prove to be a true reflection of the enthusiasm for the Congress which prevails in the country. The polls will prove it.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President, B.P.C.C.:—

The Citizens of Bombay have ever stood behind the Congress. By holding a most successful Congress Session in their City, they have proved to the world that they are prepared to make any sacrifices to uphold the honour and prestige of the Congress. I earnestly appeal to the Voters of Bombay to demonstrate their love and loyalty to the Congress by triumphantly returning to the Assembly both the Congress Candidates, Sjt. K. M. Munshi and Dr. G V Deshmukh.

We are confident that on the day of election, you will do your duty by the Congress"

ELECTION MEETING

There will be public meeting in connection with the election campaign on Wednesday, the 7th November, at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in Astik Samaj Hall, at Matunga. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside and Sjts K M. Munshi, Nagindas T Master, Dr. G V Deshmukh and others will address.

NOVEL METHOD

A novel procedure has been adopted by certain congressmen in Matunga to carry on the election campaign. An open air office under the shade of a Mango tree has been opened opposite Sjt. Veljibhai Lakhamsey's Bungalow at Matunga to carry on the election activities. This office will remain open from today between 7-30 and 10 in the morning. Further information about this office can be had from K. A. Subramanyam, 10, Vishrani Bhuwan, Matunga, G.I.P.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

To-day's Public Meeting At Girgaon

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a meeting will be held at Ambewadi Girgaon to-day (Monday) at 9 P. M. when Mr. K F Nariman will preside and Messrs K M Munshi, G V Deshmukh, S K Patil, D S Babrekar and others will address on the ensuing Assembly Elections.

Annual Divali Treat For G. I. P. Railway Officers' Children

The annual Divali Treat for the children of the Hindu staff of the V. T. offices of the G.I.P. Railway came off on Saturday evening.

Mr. S. Ramnath Iyer, the President of the meeting and the Deputy Chief Accounts Officer of the G. I. P. Railway, in his address, stressed on the necessity of exercise for children and on the association of children with other children for the improvement of their character.

RACE

This was followed by the running race for boys. For girls of middle age, there was a spoon race while for those of thirteen or fourteen, the management thought that musical chairs would be an appropriate item!

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

After the distribution of prizes the luncheon came to a close with the singing of Vande Mataram.

N. F. And G. Cloth Merchants And Congress

The Secretaries of the Bombay Native Fancy and Grey Cloth merchants' Association, in view of the Managing Committee's decision, have issued a statement to their constituents to vote for Congress candidates Dr. G.V. Deshmukh and Mr. K. M. Munshi, at the ensuing Assembly Elections.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Loud Speakers

The success of the 48th session of the Indian National Congress was due in no small measure to the satisfactory loud speaker arrnagements made by Messrs. Chicago Telephone and Radio Company and the confidence of the thousands of visitors, spread over an area of thousands of square yards in the Congress Nagar, in the loud speakers was fully justified.

For this supreme reason, the Chicago Telephone and Radio, Company deserve the congratulations of one and all, for the almost perfect arrangements they made both in the Subjects Committee Hall and the open Theatre for the plenary Session.

That the loud speaker has become a powerful instrument for reaching down to as well as organising the masses, was amply proved when over 80,000 spectators in the Amphitheatre listened in a most orderly fashion as the mighty voice from the dozen loud speakers rang forth in all directions to every ear. Mr. Gyanchand Motwani and Mr. Nanik deserve the thanks of the citizens of Bombay for the best type of broadcast they could provide through the loud speakers installed by their firm.

Babu Rajendraprasad, the Congress President, writing to Messrs. Chicago Telephone and Radio Company, says: "I must admit that the success of the Bombay Congress Session was greatly due to the loud speaking arrangement, which was the best so far heard by me." The tribute was fully deserved.

Vagaries Of Weather

The excessive heat of October last was responsible for influenza in Bombay which claimed hundreds of men, women and children as its victims. The sudden change of weather last week bringing the temperature 15 degrees below normal has again upset the health of the city. Cold, cough and fever have spread all over the city. This abnormal weather will be followed within the next few days by another change, that is the setting in of the winter season and it is likely that, again, it may play havoc with the health of the people. Unfortunately, the majority of Bombay's citizens are too poor to protect themselves against extreme heat and cold, as they can ill afford clothes suited to the changing seasons. Unemployment and its attendant evil of poor nourishment are also responsible for the low vitality of the people against such epidemics. In Europe and other Western countries there are insitutions to help the poor in such circumstances. In this country as no such institutions exist the people have either to suffer in silence or die.

Why You Should Vote For Only Congress Candidates

The Secretary of the Nationalist Christian Party has addressed the following appeal to the Christian voters to the Legislative Assembly:—

You belong to an enlightened community. Will you exercise your vote intelligently?

Are you going to vote for Money Bags and Vested Interests? Will you join hands with Sanatanists and Hindu Communalists? Or will you vote for and with the Nation?

Will you blindly vote for a candidate because pressure has been brought to bear on you, or because he has pots of money with which to employ an army of canvassers who have pestered you into promising your vote? Or will you exercise your free and unfettered judgment and vote for the Congress Candidates, who, as you know in your heart of hearts, truly represent the Nation, and who can be relied upon to uphold worthily the honour of our common Motherland.

WHY SHOULD YOU GIVE YOUR VOTE TO THE CONGRESS CANDIDATES?

1. Because the Congress stands for the whole nation, and Congressmen will represent ordinary men like us better than a capitalist or a demagogue.

2. Because the Congress has proved its worth by its sacrifices on the altar of Freedom.

3. Because the Congress alone can be trusted not to compromise with anything inimical to the welfare of India.

4. Because the Congress has raised India in the estimation of the World.

5. Because the Congress is out to fight the White Paper which has been condemned as reactionary by even leading Moderates and Liberals who, however, are content with talk while the Congress acts.

6. Because the Congress can be trusted to protect the interests of the Minorities, e. g., the Congress will not be a party to any revision of the Communal Award without the consent of the Minority communities concerned.

The Nationalist Christian Party calls upon all Christian voters to register their votes in favour of the Congress nominees:—

1. Mr. K M Munshi, B. A, LL. B, Advocate.

2. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M D, F R C S (ex-Mayor of Bombay).

A vote is a precious privilege. If you have under pressure promised your vote to any one else, it is open to you on more mature consideration, to change your mind. If you are afraid to vote for the Congress, have no fear, the ballot is free and secret. No one can know for whom you have voted.

INDIA EXPECTS EVERY VOTER TO DO HIS DUTY.

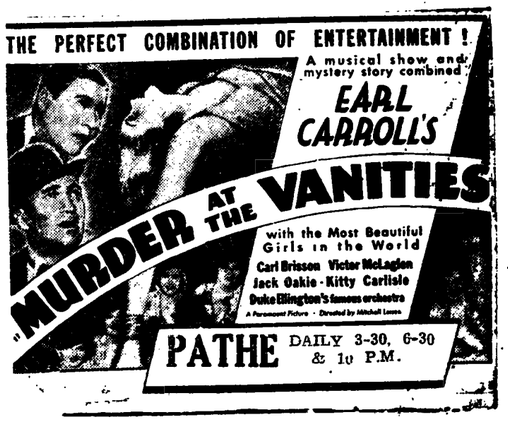
HABITUAL KHADI WEARERS ASSOCIATION

In order to ascertain the names of all habitual khadi wearers in Girgaum ward, a provisional committee has been formed, consisting of the following distinguished ladies and gentlemen:—

1 Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, President; 2 Mr. R. S. Padbidri, Vice-President; 3 Mr. Babanrao Gokhale; 4 Mr. Bhaskarrao G. Joglekar; 5 Mrs. Sitabai Padbidri; 6 Miss Bachubai Wagle; 7 Mrs. Urmilaben K. Desai; 8 Dr. Hariram Mohandas, and 9 Mr. Manoharlal Matubhai: Joint Secretaries.

All habitual khadi wearers are requested to kindly send their names with addresses to Dr. Hariram, House Surgeon, Congress Hospital, Bombay, 4.

THE PERFECT COMBINATION OF ENTERTAINMENT!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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parel Lear Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1934

VOTE FOR CONGRESS

Though the Congress programme for the next year is a varied one, the election campaign is by general consent the most urgent duty of all Congressmen during the next few days. In his interview to the "Searchlight" the Congress President lays special emphasis on this subject. He naturally deplores the still defiant attitude of the Nationalist Party. Now that the Congress has by an overwhelming majority endorsed the decision of the Working Committee on the Communal Award, he expected that Pundit Malaviya, who often talked of appealing against the Committee to the Congress, would accept the final verdict of the latter. However, since the Pundit continues to revolt against the Congress from within, the Congress President rightly hopes that "what the Party itself is not willing to accept the country would now endorse by voting solely for the Congress Parliamentary Board's candidates."

A Necessary Difference

Babu Rajendra Prasad makes a necessary difference between a genuine Congress candidate and one who is only a Congressman but who while revolting against the Congress quietly sails under Congress colours. Says Rajendra Babu on this point:—

"No one has any the least excuse for taking advantage of his past association with the Congress for securing votes for himself against the candidates regularly set up on behalf of the Congress. It should now be clearly understood that the votes given to the Nationalist candidates are cast against the Congress and any one who wishes to support the Congress should vote only for those candidates set up by the Congress and should not be misled into thinking that the Nationalist candidates are also Congress candidates of some sort or other."

We feel confident that the voters will be duly discriminating and will in no way countenance the tactics of those who rebel against Congress and yet masquerade as Congress candidates of some sort or other.

Merchants' Lead

Coming to the elections in our own City, we note with much gratification from reports from various quarters that volunteers working for the Congress candidates are being received most cordially by the voters, including even those who, previously under undue pressure, decided to vote for non-Congress candidates. It is particularly gratifying to note that the Indian Merchants' Chamber has by an overwhelming majority decided to support the Congress candidates. Opposition to the Congress at the meeting was feeble and based on flimsy arguments. It was puerile for Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to object that the Congress candidates are not businessmen or members of the Chamber. In the first place the candidates do not seek election as the special representatives of the Chamber. Secondly it is quite possible for non-businessmen to safeguard the financial and commercial interests of the country. The Congress has been most vigilant and uncompromising in this respect and Congress candidates will doubtless follow the same policy. The Chamber has good reason to support the Congress but it should not be content with what it has so far done. To make its own efforts fruitful, it should do its utmost to persuade its constituent bodies to help the Congress in every possible way. Indeed, the same attitude of active helpfulness should be taken up by every Congressman. During the next ten days he should be an active canvasser for Congress. The chief organisers of the Congress campaign, too, should be careful to see that the campaign is pursued most systematically and thoroughly, nothing being left to chance. If the campaign is vigorous and systematic to the last it is bound to end in a triumph.

World Depression Still Continues?

While statesmen are busy telling their constituents and followers that, in each country, national recovery is round the corner, the publications of the League of Nations, surveying the world situation from the detached position of an international observer, reveal a spectacle of continuing gloom, with scarcely a ray of hope here and there. One of the most recent of these, dealing with "World Production and Prices 1925-1933," notes that

"the world economic depression reached its lowest point in the middle of 1932. In 1933 the decline of commodity prices stopped in many parts of the world, the shrinkage in world trade was arrested, if not reversed, productive activity increased noticeably and visible stocks of primary commodities tended to diminish."

But the statistics supplied in the same volume show in primary production, an index of 97 on the average of 1925-29 equal to 100, while industrial productivity index is 79, excluding the U.S.S.R. and 87 including that huge nation which is adding rapidly and substantially to her total volume of industrial production. The quantum of world trade index is given at 82 or 83, but the gold value of world trade is returned, in another similar publication of the Legue, at 35.

Industrial production is recorded as showing an increase of 14 points over the low water mark of 1932, but as that increase is more than the increase in the production of industrial raw materials this is taken as an index showing the stocks of raw materials are being used up. The growth of these stocks was no insignificant factor in bringing about a decline in prices. It is noteworthy, however, that export industries did not recover quite as much ground as the industries supporting the local market,—a fact, not utterly unexpected in countries where the intense economic nationalism of today is running riot. As a symptom of industrial revival, even of this limited character, it may be noticed that unemployment seems to have passed its highest point in 1932, and since then there has been, according to this publication, a slow but certain recovery everywhere. In spite of certain changes in the law regarding the registration of unemployment in countries like Britain, which go a considerable way to camouflage the figures; and in spite of the artificial reduction in unemployment in the Germany of the Nazis by forcing women and Jews out of employment, this may well be regarded as a healthy symptom, if it is really a correct reflection of the world situation in this regard.

"Activity diminished much more everywhere in industries producing investment goods than in those producing goods for more immediate consumption." In Europe and America the fall in the production of the former class of goods was estimated at 65 per cent. over the average of 1925-29, while in the latter the corresponding decline was only 25 per cent. During the present revival, the output of investment goods has recovered much more rapidly than that of consumption goods, especially in countries which have suspended the gold standard. But as against this finding of the publication now under review, it must be noted, on the same authority, that in countries outside the chief industrialised Continents of Europe and America, the phenomenon was observed of a slower progress of depression, and a quicker recovery, than in Europe or America. In Europe the recovery process is further intensified by Russia, which doubled her production during the first Five Year Plan, and is keeping up her pace in the Second. "The rapid decline in commodity prices, which began in 1929, was stopped in many parts of the world in 1933, and, in some countries and for some commodities, the downward movement was reversed." This, however does not mean that Prices have actually begun to rise. Measured in gold they seem to be still falling, or at any rate, no improvement is visible. Compared to the lowest level reached by prices in the course of the depression, the world price-level in several countries shows in February 1934 a decided decline in terms of gold, though in many places an improvement is visible in terms of the depreciated local currency. On the whole, then, even if it be admitted that depression has been arrested—a very serious admission in face of the facts of the case—it is impossible to urge that recovery has commenced in any appreciable degree.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE AGREEMENT

Pure Imposition Of Imperial Preference

(BY P. R. LELE).

It is rather ominous that just about this time "the most comprehensive deputation that Lancashire has ever sent to Whitehall saw Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, Lt.-Col. Colville, Secretary to the Overseas Department, Dr. Leslie Burgins, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, and Mr. R. A. Butler at the Board of Trade to express disappointment at the absence so far of any Indo-British Trade agreement to the benefit of Lancashire interests." Mr. Runciman is reported to have "assured the deputation that their representations would be fully kept in mind in that regard and that every endeavour would be made to conclude negotiations for a trade agreement as quickly as possible." This is November 1.

A Threat

A day previous to this, a message from New Delhi says, the Commerce Department of the Government of India exhibited "no intention at present to resort to personal negotiations, as correspondence by cable" had "been proceeding so far fairly satisfactorily in pursuance of an assurance given by sir Joseph Bhore" on November 14, 1933. Even after "the most comprehensive deputation" saw the President of the Board of Trade who promised to ask the Secretary of State to make an early communication to the Government of India the 'Manchester Guardian' obliges us with the assurance that the Lancashire Cotton Industry does not desire to rush the Government of India and concludes with the remark, the minatory character of which is ill-concealed, that "the interests of Indian self-government are not being assisted by administrative delays in honouring what, after all, was a pretty simple pledge."

Quid Pro Quo

This insistence on speed in these negotiations, about which we heard so little for about ten months, is clearly due to the completion of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report on His Majesty's Government's proposals for Constitutional Reforms in India. The White Paper contains safeguards for British Commerce against which the British India Delegation to the Joint Parliamentary Committee strongly protested. Last year while the J.P.C. was taking evidence a Delegation from Lancashire came to India and there sprang into being what is generally known as the "Lees-Mody Pact" but what the Britishers described as "The Indo-Lancashire Pact". As a result of that "Pact", which was officially taken notice of by the Government of India, the spokesmen of Lancashire interests relaxed their insistence on safeguards before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. This chapter cannot have been forgotten since it led to the appointment of the Privileges Committee and the consequent delay in the deliberations of the J. P. C. When members of the British-India Delegation returned from England, they waxed eloquent over the very salutary effect produced in the political circles of England by the so-called Indo-Lancashire Pact. Now the British Trade Interests are clamouring for realisation of the "quid pro quo" which they demanded for the relaxation of their attitude towards statutory safeguards. The Lancashire Cotton Textile Delegation (in 1933) demanded "a satisfactory trade agreement on a commercial and economic basis" as such an agreement "would constitute by far the best safeguard Lancashire could obtain."

Condition Precedent

The Lancashire interests laid it down last year that implementing by the Government of India of "Lees-Mody Pact" was a condition precedent to Lancashire relaxing its insistence on safeguards regarding British Trade being incorporated in the Constitution Act. Sir Joseph Bhore, on behalf of Government of India, accepted this position. Negotiations for the abovementioned "Trade Agreement" with the Government of India were "to be initiated promptly so that Parliament" should be in posses-

(Continued on page 7.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

India Will Have To Be Appeased In View Of The King's Jubilee.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 27,
(By Air Mail).

The general election for the British Parliament will be held in less than twelve months' time, though it seems much longer due to the important and exciting events that may crop up in the interval. From now onward, the anxiety of the Government as well as of the Tory Party will be to create an atmosphere of peace, plenty and prosperity as a result of the great achievement of the present National Government.

Thus it will call upon the British electorate for another mandate in support of it to do greater things for the nation. The royal wedding in November and the King's Jubilee celebrations in prospect for the next summer will naturally provide admirable opportunities to create a patriotic and peaceful atmosphere at home. However, there are gathering storms on the home, as well as on the foreign, horizon. In ordinary circumstances, the India Bill will have been put through Parliament as a one-sided British measure against India's rights but the year of His Majesty's jubilee would now seem to make considerable difference and it will not suit the Conservative Party to have any serious quarrel within the Imperial family. India will have to be appeased at least to the extent of her being presented to the outside world as still the brightest jewel of the Empire.

Sedition Bill

As the general election is coming near, the British Labour Party will also desire to make just sufficient noise in the country that may enable it to talk as if its attitude was different from that of the Tories in some respects on the India Bill without necessarily being "unpatriotic or disreputable." The Sedition Bill is at the moment another bone of contention. The Government may succeed in passing the measure through Parliament by forced stages although that will not be the last of it. Such a measure will be resented and will rankle in the minds of even many old-fashioned Conservatives and Liberals.

Labour Bluff

In this connection, the Labour Party has made a big bluff through the columns of its newspapers by announcing that its members will use the House of Lords as a weapon to obstruct the progress of the Sedition Bill when it comes up for discussion. This is nothing but Labour leaders' political swank divorced from political realities. It is perfectly true that the House of Lords has not got a series of strict Standing Orders against obstructionists, which have been in force in the House of Commons as a result of the experience gained by the House of the Irish obstructionists. In this respect, the Upper House is its own master and the Lord Chancellor sitting on the Woolsack has to abide by the decision of the majority of the noble Lords, which, as is commonly known, has always a Tory majority. If there was a Labour Government in power, the House of Lords would be capable of delaying many of its Bills by talking endlessly and even without taking the odium of directly vetoing them. If the House of Lords openly vetoes a Bill, it naturally brings the British Crown into action, and for this reason a patriotic House of Lords will always avoid that eventuality. It should be remembered that out of 800 Peers, about 600 are Diehard Tories in politics. Obviously each one of these 600 members has a right to move amendments one by one suggesting alterations in every word of a Labour Government Bill. In this way, it is constitutionally possible to give notice of tens of thousands of amendments against any one single Labour Bill and by such a process, the Labour Bill may eventually be talked out not only for one session but even during the life time of that Parliament. The other factor of importance is that even if the Lord Chancellor belonged to a Radical or a Labour Government, he will be in a very peculiar position. He will be forced to allow these fantastic amendments and speeches since he will have no power to close a debate, and any closure moved by any member of the Labour Government will not have the ghost of a chance of being carried by a Tory majority. Thus a Labour Government can be rendered helpless by the House of Lords, but most certainly not a Tory Government like the present National Government.

A Vain Hope

Supposing the Labour Party adopts the course that it has announced to adopt when the House of Lords discusses the Sedition Bill, it will not be able to carry out its object of obstructing the Government to any length. After a Labour Peer has moved an amendment to the Government's Sedition Bill, it will be open to any Tory Peer to get up and move "that the House does not desire to hear the Noble Lord any further." Such a motion will obviously be carried with the help of the Tory majority. In this manner even a hundred rebel Peers may be silenced in a week's time and the original Bill may be passed through without any delay. As a matter of fact there are in-

(Continued on page 14.)

Frankly Speaking

PATRIOTIC DECISION.

We are very glad that the "Congress Nationalist" Party of Delhi has withdrawn the candidate it had set up against the Congress nominee, Mr. M. Asaf Ali. And we join Sardar Vallabhbhai and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in congratulating both the Nationalist Party and its candidate on "their patriotic decision." We note with gratification that the decision was taken in response to the appeal of the two Congress leaders, and, we trust, it carries with it the complementary decision to support—and support actively—Mr. Asaf Ali against his anti-Congress rival just as Congressmen are, we understand, doing in the case of Mr. Aney in Berar.

WELCOME CONTRAST.

The decision of the Delhi Nationalist is welcome, and particularly so, in another aspect. It constitutes a wholesome contrast to the scarcely patriotic attitude of its parent organisation—the All-India Congress Nationalist Party—in betraying its very name itself by working for and otherwise supporting many candidates whose most glaring qualification is defiant opposition to the Congress to which the members of the Party pretend to owe allegiance. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta never hesitates to take pride in a record which, in recent years, has been composed exclusively of continuous effort to sabotage anything on which the Congress may embark. Sir Hari Singh Gour and Bhai Parmananda would even go out of their way to proclaim loudly and aggressively their hostility to the spirit and letter of the Congress objective itself. And, yet these are men who command the help and blessings of the "Congress Nationalist" Party of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney against nominees of the Congress itself!

LUCKY ESCAPE

The young American girl Miss Helen Lyster and her compatriot, Mr. Griffiths Johnson, should thank their stars for being alive and free. A Berlin cable says that while they were watching the Storm Troops manoeuvres in Munich with a camera they were arrested, "put in cells, searched, and questioned by the Secret Police officers. They were not permitted to communicate with the American Consul or lawyer and were told that they were being held for espionage." They were, however, released late at night "without a charge or apology." Nazis seldom apologise—if ever at all. And, in fact, we are not quite sure that these Americans do not, on the other hand, owe the deepest debt of gratitude to the Secret Police. The new Nazi code against "spies" is, in its provisions, thoroughly sweeping and terribly drastic. Germany is returning to primitiveness with a vengeance.

TROUBLE ENDS

The trouble between the Indian and European merchants at Karachi is reported by our correspondent to have ended after the latter had presumably waited ten days for Indians to think the better of it and betray their national self-respect. The Indian demand, we notice, has been conceded on condition that the ban is lifted first. This clinging to what Europeans still regard as "prestige" but which can be more correctly described as racial impudence, would be amusing were it not intensely irritating. It shows that Europeans deliberately refuse to realise that they are here as traders and not as superiors or masters of the people. But it would serve the interests of these Europeans themselves if they revised drastically and immediately their attitude of calculated insult. Meanwhile, the Indian merchants of Karachi owe it to the Nation to announce formally that they lifted the ban only when the Europeans had undertaken to accept the terms of the Indian Merchants' Association.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY

Many well deserved tributes were paid to the Cooperative movement at the meeting held in the Sir C. J. Hall on Saturday to celebrate the All-India Cooperators' Day. In her presidential speech Mrs. Sarojini Naidu stated an elementary truth when she observed that cooperation is the keynote of all progress. Though she used the term in its widest sense, her remark applies to a large extent even to Cooperation in its technical sense. She did well, however, to point out the peculiar difficulties that prevent the full growth of the movement in a subject country like India. The essence of Cooperation is its voluntary character. But in India the Cooperative movement is so dominated by officials that it considerably hinders free, voluntary, enthusiastic work by the people on lines best suited to them. This fact should induce the people not to leave the movement alone but to join it in larger numbers and counteract official domination by all possible means.

LOYAL TO THE CONGRESS

Sardar Gopal Singh Quami has adopted a most sensible attitude towards the Councils programme of the Congress. Though he is by conviction against Council entry and the Communal Award, he says that, since the Congress has finally decided these questions in a particular way, Congressmen should loyally abide by the decisions. It is wholly wrong, he adds, for any person, however great, to form a rebellious party within the Congress as it spoils the discipline and the morale of Congressmen. He accordingly asks Pandit Malaviya either to refrain from flouting the Congress or to resign from it. But we do not think either course will suit the Pandit. However the voters, we are sure, will be more loyal to the Congress. The Sardar particularly asks the Sikhs in Bombay to vote solid for the Congress candidates. And we trust this sound advice will be duly followed by the Sikh residents in the City, who have worthily served the Congress cause.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Bengal "Insulted"

It is useless to conceal the fact that the decision of Babu Rajendra Prasad in constituting his Working Committee without taking a single representative of the Bengalee people has given a rude shock to the people of this province and aroused the greatest possible resentment amongst them. Bengal is thoroughly Congress-minded and will be loyal to the Congress through good report and evil. But this act of the President of the Congress will not be taken lying down. Babu Rajendra Prasad has insulted Bengal. He has offered a deliberate affront to the loyal Congressmen of this province. It is an act of injustice. We have no hesitation in stating that prejudice against Bengal is at the bottom of the decision. We are not unaware that the leaders of the other provinces are jealous of the reputation which Bengal has created for herself by sheer work and sacrifice. We know it for a fact that Bengal's individuality and independence of character are dreaded in many a province and by many a so-called leader.—"Forward".

Ideal weather is reported to have marked farewell functions in Madras in honour of Sir George Stanley.

The reason for the cheerfulness of the heavens, is, however, well-known to all weather Prophets.

* * * *

The Madras constituency of the All-India Women's Conference demands that Sarda Act be made more effective.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who is always ready to promise everything to everybody should anticipate in his usual manner the Bombay Constituency in the inevitable demand.

And trust to his champion Mr. Tairsee to anticipate all references to Jekyll and Hyde on the basis of Mr. Mehta's undertaking to oppose legislative interference in matters religious.

* * * *

Defending the Sedition Bill in the House of Commons, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, declared, "I stand by the Bill wit' a full recollection of everything that has happened."

That is what his more bitter critics have been accusing him of conscious and deliberate change.

* * * *

According to Mr. H. M. Chowna, businessmen as such should not meddle in politics.

Save, or course, meddling in politics as a business?

* * * *

"Violence by speech, poster and action has been a feature of electioneering activities in Lahore." says a news agency.

Lahore can now claim to be the equal of any big city in the West.

* * * *

The Honourable Syed Reza Ali, the leader of the Muslim "Conference League" Majliss is reported to have been appointed Indian Agent in South Africa.

The appointment is, of course, eminently suitable and it is expected that there will be a great rush of desirable candidates for the distinguished vacancy caused in consequence in the Majliss.

It is also expected that among those who will take part in the rush will be the Majliss candidates in the present Assembly elections.

* * * *

"CALCUTTA TO HAVE EARLY WINTER."
—Headline.

But the Belvedere season is an unchangeable fixture?

* * * *

It is complained that the two Americans who were arrested by the Nazi Special Police in Munich and later released were given only "a meal of black bread and soup."

The complaint is positively unfair. They were arrested for an offence the punishment for which is the separation of the body and soul but they were given things actually to keep the two together.

What more did these Americans want?

* * * *

M. Doumergue, the French Premier, has declared that as long as he had physical strength, nothing would divert him from the path.

This is a common greatness of a large number of politicians. They cling to physical strength as their guide never allowing themselves to be swayed by intellectual, political or ideological, weaknesses.

* * * *

The "Journal des Debats" (Right Conservative) which naturally supports M. Doumergue's Constitutional "reforms" sees in the Radical attitude signs of a "revolutionary coup."

The converse of reaction is naturally revolution.

* * * *

"Madras, Nov. 3.

To-day was observed all over the city as the Leper Day. . . ."—A. P.

We will not, to quote a confrere "crack" the obvious joke.

* * * *

Master to Office Boy: "What has become of the cigarettes in the box on the mantle-shelf?"

Office Boy: "Haven't touched 'em, sir."

Master: "Haven't you? Why there are only half a dozen there!"

Office Boy: "Yes, sir. Them's them I haven't touched!"

* * * *

After the young thing at the party had finished her second encore, the old lady leaned towards her and said: "Thank you so much for your songs, my dear. They took me back to childhood days on my father's farm. There were times when you sang that I could shut my eyes and fairly hear the old front gate creaking in the wind."

Pochkhanawalla's Ceylon Mission Over

Sir Sorabji To Be Chairman Of U. P. Commission

COLOMBO, (By Mail).

Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, Chairman of the Banking Commission, leaves the Island having accomplished the mission for which he was invited to Ceylon.

It is understood that Sir Sorabji, immediately he returns to India, will take up the Chairmanship of a Commission in the United Provinces.

The Banking Commission's Report which, it is understood, is unanimous in the recommendations made, will be in the hands of Government to-day—exactly six months after the Commission's first sitting.

A "Daily News" representative who called on Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala at the Galle Face Hotel found him busily engaged at a desk in his room. On other tables in the room there were piles of Sessional Papers and works of reference. It was evident that the Chairman of the Banking Commission was giving the final touches to what may be an epoch-making document.

Rising from his seat to greet the visitor, he glanced at a mass of type-written documents—the substance of the Commission's Report—and said: "Our report is now ready, but as you know, I cannot speak of its contents at the present moment."

ATTRACTIONS FOR TOURISTS.

In the interview that followed Sir Sorabji revealed the fact that the laborious preoccupations of the Commission had not prevented him from making close observations of the country as he travelled through it recording evidence.

"I have been very much impressed by the scenic beauties of Ceylon", he observed. "The climate along the coast is in certain seasons perhaps a little hot. Out on the hills it is cool and bracing. Both for its climate and scenery the Island ought to have very great attractions for the tourist. Colombo can easily get a share of the main stream of tourist traffic flowing towards the Far East. It holds a strategic position. Any expense incurred to improve the tourist traffic would be a good investment. It would benefit its shops and business.

"At present steamers in the harbour cannot berth alongside the Jetty. More people, I think, would be persuaded to land in Colombo if boats could draw alongside the Jetty.

"A new Marine Drive from about opposite the Scots Church to Mount Lavinia would be a good attraction. I am told the scheme is already planned out but delayed for want of finance."

INDIA AND CEYLON.

"Are the middle and poorer classes in Ceylon better off than the corresponding classes in India, better nourished or better clad?" Sir Sorabji was asked.

"My impression is that the middle and poorer classes of the people are better off in Ceylon than in India", he replied. "Thanks to Tea, Rubber and Coconut, until recently the country was fairly prosperous and all classes of the population shared in this prosperity. The standard of living on an average is higher than in India. The poorer classes in Ceylon, seem to be better nourished, contented and clad than in India. This is my impression of town people mainly."

"Are there any great industrial possibilities in an Island like Ceylon or must she rely entirely on her agriculture?" was the next question.

"Geographically, Ceylon is entirely an agricultural country, and agriculture must remain the staple industry of the Island", he said. "But there is no reason why factory industries should not also develop. In my opinion an exhaustive economic and industrial survey should be made to explore the possibilities in this respect. Without an inquiry of that kind it is difficult to say what big industries would thrive here."

"The marketing problems—are they the same as in Bombay and other parts of India? What success has attended efforts in India to solve these problems?"

"Marketing organisation is more efficient on our side and other parts of India than it is in Ceylon". "Both co-operative and private forms of marketing have made greater progress in India than in Ceylon.

"We have made suggestions in our Report to improve marketing facilities in Ceylon."

BUSINESS CAREERS.

"What part does commercial education play in India? Is proficiency in commerce more a question of tradition and heredity or education and training?"

"Commercial education is greatly encouraged in India," he said, "and commercial degrees and courses are provided by various institutions all over the country. There are, however, certain classes of people who are from generation to generation engaged in business. The children in such families and castes are born with a native ability for business. Commercial education is improving this material still further and also training up new recruits. People take to business early in life and are schooled by practical experience. Both in Ceylon and India, however, the tendency has recently developed for boys to join law, medicine and clerical services rather than take to business. We have made a reference to this too in our Report."

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POSSIBILITIES.

"The development of hydro-electric power—has it been followed by great industrial expansion in India?"

"Hydro energy has done much for Indian industrial progress," he replied. "I think in Ceylon too hydro-electric power could help in the starting of industries. If finance is the only obstacle in the way, I think an internal rupee loan would provide the money required.

Who are the great business communities in India—Parsis, Marwaris, Gujeratis, Borahs—what is their secret?

Sir Sorabji replied that business was not monopolised by any particular community in India. All communities shared in it.

CURRENCY POLICY.

"Does the necessity arise for a country like Ceylon to have a currency policy of her own?"

"In the present stage of her economic development", he answered, "I don't think it is necessary for Ceylon to have a currency policy of her own. The link with India works in practice without any special disability for Ceylon. This subject is also dealt with in our Report."

"What effect on prices will there be as a result of the improvement in the price of silver?"

"I don't think", he said, "silver is much hoarded in Ceylon and consequently the rise in the price of silver will not make any difference in the purchasing power of credit of the people of Ceylon."

Divali Mubarak!

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ADDRESS:—LAMINGTON ROAD (NORTH), BOMBAY, 8.

WHITE METAL EXEMPTED

Roosevelt's Order Permits Melting Of Silver Articles

(Special Cable).

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.

An executive order has been issued by President Roosevelt making silver which has been temporarily exempt from nationalisation permanently exempt. The order permits the melting of manufactured silver articles for further industrial use.

BUSINESS IN PIECE-GOODS INCREASED

COLOMBO, Oct. 31.

The introduction of the quota on Japanese goods have vastly favoured Indian business in piece-goods with Ceylon.

For the week ending October 22 cotton goods to the value of Rs. 142, 285, 30 were imported as against goods to the value of Rs. 86,771.69 from the United Kingdom and Rs. 1,690 from Japan.

In the previous week India sent Rs. 61,403.93 worth of piece-goods to Ceylon, while for the week ended October 8 the value of Indian piece-goods amounted to Rs. 92,306.23, and for the week ended October 1, Rs. 70,593.34.

The value of artificial silk imports from India for the week ended October 22 was Rs. 30,157.20, United Kingdom imports came to Rs. 5,158.46 while there were no Rs. 5,138.46 while there were no imports from Japan.—United Press

DUTCH INDIES CONVERSION LOAN

HAGUE, Nov. 3.

New Dutch Indies Conversion loan guaranteed by the Netherlands Government is being issued on November 7, for 150 million guilders, of which hundred million has been already placed. The loan carries four per cent. interest and is issued at par.—Reuter.

NINE GEORGES TO ARRANGE WEDDING GIFT

Royal Couple To Give Christmas Treat To Needy Children

RUGBY, Nov. 3.

The Duke of Kent and Princess Marina have decided that the national wedding gifts to be presented to them shall be used for providing a Christmas treat for necessitous children.

A gift is being arranged by a committee of nine Georges, who, in a letter to the public, state that although a Royal Dukedom has recently been conferred upon him, it is as Prince George that the bridegroom is generally known and they feel that the Nation's sentiments of respect and admiration to be expressed by this wedding gift to the Royal couple should be organised by Georges throughout the country. The signatories include George Ferguson, High Commissioner for Canada; George Lansbury, Leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party; George Arliss, Actor; George Drummond, Banker; the Duke of Sutherland, who is Chairman of the Committee and other Georges prominent in different walks of life.—B.O.W.

H. F. SALT APPOINTED Dy. ADJUTANT-GENERAL

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Major-General H. F Salt will be appointed as Deputy Adjutant-General (Director of Organisation) Army Headquarters in India from May 1935.—Reuter's Extra Special.

ARMISTICE DAY

NAGPUR, November 2.

In accordance with the wish of His Majesty the King-Emperor, the 16th anniversary of the Armistice Day will be observed in all parts of the British Empire on 11th of November, 1934, as in former years. The two minutes silence should be observed at 11 a.m. His Excellency the Governor in Council invites the co-operation of all classes and communities and trusts that the Armistice Day will be observed in this province in a manner befitting the occasion.—A.P.

The International Rubber Regulation Committee have agreed that the percentage of basic quotas to determine permissible exportable amounts as from 1st January 1935 for a period of three months should be 75 per cent. The Committee will next meet on 27th November.—B.O.W.

HEWET AND KAY REACH MELBOURNE

Air Circles Impressed With Success Of New Machine

RUGBY, Nov. 3.

Hewet and Kay (Newzealand Airmen) reached Melbourne this morning. Theirs was the ninth machine competing in the air race to complete the journey.

The performance of Catchcart Jones and Waller in their De Havilland comet is all the more remarkable because Jones took the place at the last minute of Bernard Rubin, owner of 'plane, who was prevented by serious illness from flying, in the race to Melbourne. Jones had practically no previous experience of the comet machine which had been designed by De Havilland under some pressure of time and was in fact, flown by all pilots "straight off the drawing board." None of the crews of the three comets received the machines long enough before the event to allow of a reasonable amount of practice.

Expert opinion in these circumstances estimated odds at 3 to 1 against any comet reaching Melbourne and consequently air circles are greatly impressed at the success with which the new type should have passed so severe a test.—B.O.W.

NEW SLAUGHTER LAW RESENTED

Nagpur Butchers Lodge Protest.

NAGPUR, November 2.

The butchers in the civil station area are up against the new proposal of the Civil Station Sub-Committee which requires them to slaughter goats in the evenings instead of in the mornings as was the practice hitherto. They contend that this innovation would entail heavy losses in their business as the customers would decline to buy stale mutton in the morning.

Medical opinion on the contrary supports the proposal of the Sub-Committee whose officials state that in many big cities such as Bombay, Lucknow and Karachi working hours for slaughter of animals are in the evenings. Meanwhile, the butchers refuse to comply with the new order, and have submitted an application to the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, who passed stay order in the matter, pending hearing of butchers' views.

Now, the Muslims, residents in the Civil Station area in a meeting have expressed alarm at the new municipal order, which would result in their being compelled to consume stale meat, and have sought the intervention of the authorities.—A.P.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE AGREEMENT

(Continued from page 6.)

sion of the results before it was "called upon to decide as to the desirability of provisions regarding British Trade in the Act introducing a new Indian Constitution." The time for decision by Parliament is drawing near and hence this insistence on expediting the negotiations for what is now admitted to become an "Indo-British" Trade Agreement. About two months ago the same "Manchester Guardian", which now subtly threatens that any delay in concluding such an agreement would delay "Indian self-government", said that there was hope of an early signature of an "Anglo-Indian" trade agreement and that it would mainly affect cotton and rayon but would cover some other products of which the chief were iron and steel. The duties on British iron and steel have already been fixed under the recent Steel Protection Act. Now the demand is specifically for preference to cotton and rayon and the demand has to be satisfied before the Parliament is called upon to approve the Government of India Bill early next year.

The First Duty

And this is to be called a "Trade Agreement"! It is nothing less than Imperial Preference by a method which cannot be touched by legislation. The Ottawa Pact itself was forced on India against the most vehement condemnation thereof by political and commercial leaders of India. The Lees-Mody Pact was equally strongly condemned by the large majority of Indians. Pandit Jawaharlal called it "treacherous". It is treacherous as well as outrageous. The fresh attempt to impose this measure of Imperial Preference must be condemned outright. It will, in fact, be the first duty of the next Indian Legislative Assembly to set their face against such an act of dictation. The next Assembly is going to have many members who will not fear to oppose Government and, let us hope, will deal with it, in a way different from the last Assembly's way of dealing with the Ottawa Agreement.

GERMAN MOVE FOR EQUALITY

Will Denounce Military Clauses Of Versailles Treaty

PARIS, Nov. 3.

After the Saar plebiscite, Germany intends to denounce the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty, according to the "Temps" Geneva Correspondent.

Germany will then consider herself to have obtained equal rights for the lack of which she left the League and she will then proclaim her readiness to re-enter the League and collaborate in the disarmament conference.—Reuter.

HITLER CONTROLS FOOD PRICES

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, Nov. 3.

Steps to tighten up control of food prices have been decided at a conference of Herr Hitler, General Goering and the German Governors. The charging of high prices and all attempts to raise the cost of living will be severely punished.—Reuter.

NOTABLES AS "PUBLIC ENEMIES"

BERLIN, Nov. 3.

Several well-known people figure in a list of twentyeight enemies of the Nazi regime now in exile who have been deprived of German citizenship and whose property is confiscated include Dr. Otto Strasser, one of the most influential members of the Nazi Party of Berlin until 1930 and who since then directed the anti-Hitler propaganda from Prague; Carola Neher, a prominent actress and Cabaret singer; Gerhard Seger, now in England, Johann Beimler, who wrote books on concentration camps, whence he escaped; Klaus Mann, son of Thomas Mann, one of Germany's most distinguished living authors.—Reuter.

ITALIAN VICTORY CELEBRATIONS

(Special Cable)

ROME, Nov. 3.

An impressive ceremony of the anniversary of the Italian victory at Vittorio Veneto will take place on the 4th of November when 3,500 boy Fascists between nine and fourteen years will each receive a rifle handed to them by the ex-servicemen inscribed with the name of the soldier who fell in the War as they march past the tomb of the Unknown Warrior.—Reuter.

WEDDING PARTY'S PLANE CRASHES

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Plan to scatter confetti from a aeroplane on to a wedding party near Nottingham ended in two R. A. F. special reserve pilots losing their lives. The victims are A. C. Grant Dalton (in control) and Philip S. Rook (passenger) who were flying in a civil machine which they had hired to the scene of the wedding when they crashed over Chilwell golf course.

The machine burst into flames and desperate efforts to rescue the victims were unavailing. The plane in falling alighted on a calf killing it. A child onlooker says that the aeroplane appeared to break up in the sky.—Reuter's Extra Special.

LABOUR'S VICTORY IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

RUGBY, Nov. 3.

An analysis of the final results of the Municipal elections shows that Labour has gained 770 seats and lost 29 and that Conservatives have lost 535 seats and gained 41.

The losses suffered by Liberals and Independents have brought Labour's net gain to 741 seats.

Labour has now control of 15 out of 28 London boroughs and of 41 in the Provinces. Of these 11 London and 13 Provincial boroughs were gains and the remainder consisting of boroughs under Labour has maintained its majorities.—B.O.W.

Tughlaq Palace At Jahanpannah

Meagre Archaeological Excavations During 1932-33

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

The following note on the archaeological excavations during 1932-33 has been issued by the Director-General of Archaeology:—

A sum of about Rs. 20,000 only was available for such works during the year 1932-33.

Dr. Mackay's book on "Further Excavations at Mohenjodaro" carried out under his supervision during the year 1927-1931 is in the press and will be issued towards the end of the year.

At Harappa, too, little was done beyond the excavation of a few structures.

INDIAN SEALS AT UR.

The Indus Valley script has not yet been deciphered. Mr. C. J. Gadd of the British Museum has rendered valuable service to those interested in the subject by publishing in the proceedings of the British Academy, Vol. XVIII, London, an interesting article on "Seals of ancient Indian style found at Ur" in Mesopotamia. This raises hopes of discovery of bilingual inscriptions in Mesopotamia or in the Indus Valley itself.

Mention may be also made here of Mr. M. G. De Hevesy's discovery that the script of the Indus Valley shows considerable similarity to that of the legends on certain wooden tablets discovered in the Master Islands in the Pacific Ocean.

BUDDHIST MONASTERIES.

Sir John Marshall brought to light another Buddhist monastery on a site locally known as Kalawan, at Taxila, which turns out to be the largest monastery in the North-West of India. This monastery is called by the name of Chadashila.

The inscription is dated in the year 134 of an era corresponding approximately with the year 76 A.D.

At Nalanda, a ninth monastery which has now been brought to light yielded as many as 75 bronze or copper and stone images representing Buddhist and Brahmanical gods and goddesses.

The excavation of the great temples at Paharpur in the Rajshahi district of Bengal has been completed. It is the largest single monument brought to light by excavation anywhere in Eastern India and with its open court and surrounding monastery just a little smaller than the rectangular court around the Step Pyramid at Saqqura in Egypt. A short distance to the east of this temple the recent excavations have brought to light a temple of the Buddhist goddess Tara.

TUGHLAQ PALACE.

A large structure known as Bijai Mandal in the ancient city of Jahanpannah at old Delhi had been identified by Sir Sayyid Ahmad as a bastion of the surrounding walls of that city. There can be now no doubt that this was the palace of Muhammed-Bin Tughlaq.

The iron pillar of Dhar, Central India, is one of those large-sized products of ancient Indian metal workers which have excited unstinted admiration of modern metallurgists.

At Mandu, the capital of the Mahammadan rulers of Malwa and the scene of the loves of Baz Bahadur and Rupamati the Public Works Department of the Dhar State have brought to light, a large rock-cut monastery which must have belonged to the Vaishnava priests.—United Press.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN GERMANY

Nazi Germany "Nothing But Barracks & A Jail"

The Prussian Minister for Home Affairs has promulgated an Order regarding the issue of passports which throws a light on labour conditions in Germany. The decree lays down that, in order to prevent injury to German industry, passports for "persons who are definitely known or thought to be highly-specialised workers" are in future only to be issued with the permission of the competent labour office.

It looks as if the highly-specialised workers in Germany are so dissatisfied with the living conditions, depressed wages and the tyranny of the factory, that one year of Hitler rule had been enough to send them abroad, where they can live in freedom and receive wages which are denied to them in Germany. This refusal to grant them passports makes them into involuntary prisoners upon whom are to be forced the blessings of Fascism.

Just one more proof that Nazi Germany is nothing but a barracks and a jail.

"SOCIALISM" ON THE MOTOR ROAD!

In his opening speech to the VIIth International Road Conference in Munich, Rudolf Hess Hitler's deputy, with the usual Nazi rhetoric, described the building of motor roads as one of the greatest events in the history of the German State and expressed the belief that "the plans for the German roads are very closely connected with the effort to make stable for centuries (why stop at centuries? Ed.) the political unity of the Reich which has been attained by National Socialism." Hess said further that "thanks solely to Hitler's initiative, the construction of motor roads in Germany—the Leader's own idea—has been entered into at a great pace."

The fact is that great motor roads in Germany have been discussed for years and some were even built under the Weimar Republic; also, in the "degenerate Western democracies," as, for example, in England and France, immense and excellently made motor roads have been constructed for years without any fuss and without making the constructors think that, as Hess says, they have "provided a political and historical contemporary document by which the coming generation will judge us".

Perhaps the most amusing thing about Hess' speech, however, was his statement that "the motor road is socialism in the best sense." This is indeed a curious perversion of that much-maligned word! This German workers, whose income, according to official statements, "is scarcely above the subsistence level," are forced on starvation wages to build these motor roads for the lucky possessors of cars so that afterwards, as unemployed, they can tramp about with real National Socialist enthusiasm in their search for work! —"Bulletin of International Federation of Trade Unions."

Co-Education Conference In Gujarat

A Dolton Conference will be held at the Vasant Ashram at Abrams, near Surat on 17th, 18th and 19th of November 1934. Mr. Harbhai Trivedi, the Principal of the Dakshinamurthi Vinay Mandir, who is running a successful experiment of Co-education and the Dolton plan in the direction of new education will preside. All teachers and those interested in co-education are invited to attend the Conference.

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India & International Sports

NEED FOR ORGANISED EFFORTS

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Second British Games were held in London this summer. For the first time India participated. At the request of Prof. G. D. Sondhi, Major H. L. C. Garrett, President of the Punjab Olympic Association, and I were present at the Games to represent the Indian Olympic Association. Therefore I am seeking the hospitality of your columns to draw the attention of the Indian public interested in sports to the position India secured for herself in these games.

From the results published in the newspapers, the public would have been informed that India could only win one point and that in wrestling. It was distressing to watch India's representatives taking the last or almost the last position in a great many of the contests.

In spite of this one could not help feeling that the presence of India in international sports competition is of immense value to her and every effort needs to be made to see that our country is represented worthily. At the same time India cannot rest content with the present state of affairs.

It is essential that full cognizance be taken of the factors which contribute to the unfortunate position India occupies in the International sports. I take the liberty to suggest among others three important reasons why a better display was not made by our country.

(1) The Indian competitors are always at a handicap in the West as they have to overcome the initial difficulties of a different climate and new environments. Moreover, West has a special glamour for the visitors from the Eastern countries, at least on their first visit. There is a strong temptation for them not to conserve their energies and physical stamina to the highest level. Stricter discipline and care is necessary if the competitors are to do their maximum in sports in a foreign land.

(2) There is a lack of adequate practice and training. As Treasurer of the All-India Olympic Association for the last several years? I happen to know that the decision to send a team has always to be postponed almost to the eleventh hour for lack of financial support. Most of the burden in the past has been borne, often single-handed, by Prof. G. D. Sondhi, M.A., I.E.S., the energetic and devoted Secretary of the Indian Olympic Association. He has not received the amount of support and assistance from others to which he is entitled. To him all lovers of sports in India must be deeply indebted if India is to secure for itself a respectable position in the International Sports. The Indian public opinion should rally to his support in much larger numbers, and the workers in all the provinces should make it possible for a decision to be reached in time for a team to be properly selected, equipped and trained. Efforts need also to be made to secure, as early as possible, a well-qualified coach. Perhaps for the first instance it may be necessary to recruit a coach from some Western country or one or more suitable Indians may be selected to be sent abroad for a full course of theoretical and practical training in the difficult art of coaching.

(3) While India has an immense population, the field from which athletes can be selected is extremely limited. In one or two provinces efforts are being made to organize district athletic associations and competitions, but, unless the whole of the country is honeycombed with sport organisations and sport competitions, we shall never be able to secure the necessary material for selection and training.

These are some of the lessons arising out from India's participation in the last British Games. The next Olympic is due to be held in Germany in 1936 and it is not too early for the Indian Olympic Association and the Indian public to bestir themselves and send a team which will bring credit to our Motherland.—Yours, etc.,

B. L. RALLIA RAM,
Hony. Treasurer,
Indian Olympic Association.
Lahore, November 1.

Indian Coastal Rate-War

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos an article in the "Hindu" of Madras, dated 13-10-34, under the caption: "Agreement Among Steamship Companies," it is stated on enquiry that the principals of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. and Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. have come to an agreement, as a result of a conference in London, whereby the freight war should cease on the Indian Coast immediately when the latter two companies come to an amicable settlement in other routes where they are competing. Further it is reported therein that Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has made the position of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company secure by entering into a treaty with one of the shipping interests (referred above), 'that the loss which the Scindia Company has incurred in the freight war will be made good by the other Shipping Company so long as this freight war continues."

If the above report is true, then what is the position of the small Indian concerns, which are struggling for existence and which are seriously hit by this freight war for no fault of theirs? Will Mr. Walchand Hirachand kindly state as to what steps he has taken to protect the interests of these small Indian shipping concerns, and how they stand in this Agreement said to have been arrived at? Will the Government to whom information is reported to have been given regarding this agreement, see that adequate steps are taken to protect these small Indian shipping concerns from such iniquitous freight wars in the future?—Yours etc.,

"INQUISITIVE."

Election Propaganda At Public Expense

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Diwan Bahadur Kambli, Minister for Education, came here early this month and managed to have public functions even in the distant places in the district evidently to ascertain the chances for Mr. Patil.

Now he has come for the second time in this month apparently to accompany the Governor in his Karnatak tour. At Dharwar and Gadag immediately after the public function of presenting the address to the Governor was over, he individually spoke to many voters to support Mr. Patil. He appeals to Lingayats to maintain the prestige of the community by unanimously supporting Mr. Patil. The question of setting up a candidate for the Assembly was never even brought before the Lingayat Association.

People who do not know the service regulation of the ministers, inquire whether such canvassing is permitted.—Yours, etc.,

A LINGAYAT VOTER.
Gadag, October 30.

A Question For Mr. Tairsee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

In view of Mr. L. R. Tairsee's protestations of pro-reform views in his letter in the "Chronicle" in connection with his support to Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta's 'Sanatanist' candidature for the Assembly, I should like to enquire whether it was not this same Mr. Tairsee, who late in 1927 on a resolution before the Bombay Municipal Corporation to abolish the segregation of the Harijan pupils in the municipal schools and to introduce the provision of common drinking pots in those schools for pupils of all castes and communities, spoke and voted against that elementary reform, averring at the same time that he was an atheist and had rid himself of his sacred thread long before, and so forth? Let Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee answer this query of a long-memoried.—

HINDU-SABHAITE.

Merchants And Assembly Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to report under the heading "Merchants must support Congress candidates," will you allow me, in fairness and equity, to point out that I had moved that the appeal letter of the B.P.C.C. be recorded. The matter was postponed for a week and the Committee on last Thursday, against rules and without due and requisite notice has called a meeting of the general body, and I have no doubt that the general body will pass a resolution to support the Congress candidates. This will be a pious resolution not dissimilar to Gujarati proverb, that Mahajan may pass any resolution. it will be respected but its constituent members will do, inspite of the said resolution, what they like. As it was the general feeling that Congress should not be allowed to interfere with the Chamber, the Parliamentary Board did not run its candidate from this constituency, and this was generally approved. Now we have again the Congress in the field, and whilst the Committee could have taken decision if it so chose, it did not owing to commercial connections with some candidates. Why do an unpleasant thing commercially, when it can with safety be passed on to other shoulders. That is the history and mystery of the general body being called. It will pass a resolution supporting the Congress candidates, but that will not deflect a single vote of its members. either way.—Yours etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Assembly Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is well-known that Dr. Deshmukh and Mr. K. M. Munshi are standing for election to the Assembly on the Congress ticket.

I find that a canvasser who professes to be working for Mr. J. M. Mehta is misguiding voters saying that Dr. Deshmukh is not a Congressman and he is not standing on behalf of Congress. I hope voters will not be misguided by this propaganda.—Yours, etc.

K. T. BHIDE.

"Mr. Tairsee's Sneer"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to the letter of your correspondent "National Progress" allow me to assure him that were it not that I have respect for Congress that 'was' and 'now is not' that I pointed out that of late years it gradually ceased to be political body and first became a khaddar mill, then Harijan propagandist against untouchability and thus a branch and of the Presidency Social Reform Association and now an extension of Sir Frederick Sykes' Village Uplift Scheme. Whatever that may or may not be. it is certainly not the Congress with the purpose which was its "raison d'etre." To point this out is stating facts and not sneering.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.
Nasik, Nov. 2.

Quadrangular Tournament

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I understand on reliable authority that the Bombay Quadrangular Matches Committee has refused to award any plots on the Maidan, at the time of the forthcoming Quadrangular Matches in Bombay, to mofussil gymkhanas and clubs. It appears to me that this decision is very unfortunate and unfair.

The Quadrangular matches held in Bombay are not the exclusive concern of the sporting institutions and public of Bombay city. They are a centre of interest for the whole Presidency and to a certain extent for the whole country. Almost every side in the contest includes a large number of mofussil players, and in some cases the number of mofussil players included in the team far exceeds that of the local Bombay city players. In view of the fact that the tournaments are actually held in Bombay it is only natural that by far the largest section of the spectators should be drawn from Bombay and surrounding area, but I can say from knowledge that the mofussil lovers of cricket are represented in no mean degree in the enthusiastic crowds that witness the matches. It is only fair that a large portion of the distributable area on the Maidan should go to the local (Bombay) gymkhanas, clubs and other claimants. But inasmuch as the tournaments are, in respect of a large number of players and a considerable number of spectators, the concern of the wider cricket-loving public, I think that only a little more deliberation will convince the Committee that some representation at any rate ought to be given to mofussil gymkhanas and clubs of standing in the ordinary facilities for witnessing the matches extended to recognized clubs. May I say, in conclusion, that such an unfortunate attitude of exclusiveness and indifference on the part of the Bombay Quadrangular Committee is likely to be detrimental to the preservation and growth of that feeling of sporting unity on which all our hopes for the organisation and improvement of Indian Cricket are based?

Is it too much to hope that the Committee take timely steps to reverse this most unexpected and unfortunate attitude towards recognised sporting institutions in the mofussil?—Yours, etc.,

"MOFUSSIL CRICKETER."
Poona, Nov. 2.

Merchants Chamber And Assembly

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the Chamber has passed a resolution that its representative should always respect the mandate of the Congress in the Assembly, this further strengthens the case, that the election of the candidate should be unanimous. The party question now has automatically ceased to exist and the Chamber now stands a living force of National Commercial representation. Will Mr. Setalwad and his party now rise to the occasion and join hands to make the Presidents election unanimous?—Yours, etc.,

VUSONJI MULJI.

Simla House,
Mathew Road,
Bombay, 4.
Nov. 5.

Chief Justice On Tour

Crowded Programme At Karwar & Belgaum

KARWAR, (By Mail.)

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir John Beaumont and Lady Beaumont arrived at Karwar by motor, at 8-30 p.m. on October 29, and were received by the District Judge, Sub-Divisional Magistrates, the District Government Pleader, the local Magistrates and the Subordinate Judges of Karwar, Kumta and Honawar.

They were shown the beauty spots of Karwar the next morning. At 11-30 a.m. on October 30, His Lordship, after the salute by the Police Guard of Honour, was accorded a warm welcome in the Pleaders' Room by Mr. M. S. Murdeshwar on behalf of the Karwar Bar. Some important grievances of the Bar in general and matters of local inconveniences were placed before His Lordship in his speech by Mr. Murdeshwar. His Lordship in reply assured the Bar of his sympathy towards them and pointed out how best the grievances could be got removed. After inspection of the District Court and the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge. His Lordship gave interviews to the Subordinate Judges, the District Government Pleader, the Secretary of the Bar Association and some others.

In the afternoon, Sir John and Lady Beaumont. accompanied by Mr. Kumtekar, paid a visit to the convent, where the pupils gave an interesting programme of entertainment to the guests. At 4-30 p.m., at the Empress Alexandra Hall of the Mitra Samaj, an "At Home" arranged by the members of the Bench and the Bar in honour of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Lady Beaumont, was largely attended by the officers at Head Quarters, ladies and gentlemen, the elite of the town. After the termination of the "At Home" Sir John and Lady Beaumont visited the Officers' Club and also the General Library.

AT BELGAUM

BELGAUM, Nov. 3.

The Honourable Sir John Beaumont had a busy time yesterday at Belgaum. His Lordship came here in the morning from Dharwar. and, accompanied by Mr. A. S. R. Macklin I.C.S., the District Judge, and Mr. D. V. Belvi Ex-M.L.A., and President of the Bar Association, went round the various Courts and inspected them. Later, on he granted interviews to Mr. D. V. Belvi, Rao Bahadur Angadi, Government Pleader, and Messrs. Kittur. Mujamdar and Khatavakar, pleaders.

The members of the Belgaum Bench and Bar mustered in large numbers to welcome His Lordship in the District Judge's Court at 3-15 p.m. Mr. D. V. Belvi accorded a cordial welcome to the distinguished visitor and declared that His Lordship had worthily maintained the high traditions of the Bombay High Court Mr. Belvi also invited His Lordship's attention, among other things to the incommodious nature of the pleaders' room, to the need for constructing a room for witnesses and another for pleaders' clerks. His Lordship made a suitable and sympathetic reply and expressed satisfaction at the cordial relations subsisting between the Bench and the Bar. Thereafter, His Lordship. accompanied by Lady Beaumont, drove to the spacious hall of the Lingraj College, where the members of the Bench and Bar were "At Home" to him.

KEEN CONTEST IN JULLUNDUR

Polling For Assembly Election Commences In The Punjab

LUDHIANA, Nov. 2.

Polling has commenced here for Jullundur Division Hindu Constituency and the Eastern Punjab Sikh Constituency.

The candidates for Hindu seat are Lala Duni Chand, Advocate of Ambala, a Congress nominee and Lala Faqir Chand, Advocate, a nominee of the Nationalist Party. 418 votes, it is said were polled in all at Ludhiana and the contest was very keen.

Among the Sikhs the fight was quadrangular. Sardar Mangal Singh Akali and his supporters were active both here and at Jagreon and were apparently leading. The whole town was astir on account of this elections.

Polling will continue in this district at different places till November 5.—United Press.

MUSIC IN 'VARSITY

Cawnpore Conference Appeal

CAWNPORE, Nov. 3.

Resolutions urging upon the United Provinces Board of High Schools and Intermediate Education of the necessity of introducing music as an optional subject in the Intermediate Classes and requesting the heads of Government and managers of aided High Schools to introduce music in their High Schools as an optional subject, were passed at the open session of the 6th Cawnpore Music Conference held here on November 2 under the presidency of Major Ranjit Singh.—United Press.

PROPAGANDA THROUGH BROADCAST

Madras Govt. And Expert's Scheme

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

The Government have now under their active consideration the scheme submitted by Mr. A. M. V. Bulow, Broadcasting Expert, for the establishment of a provincial service in Broadcasting as a means of instruction and propaganda.

There is evidence of an earnest desire on the part of the Government to give the scheme a start, if possible in the next official year.

The scheme involves both heavy initial outlay and considerable recurring expenditure. It also means organisation on a large scale in order to make the service really efficient and useful. Further there is the question of sharing the cost of the scheme between the Government of India and the local Government. These and other matters are, it is believed, being examined rapidly with a view to settlement being arrived at as quickly as possible.—United Press.

BANDEROLLED MATCHES

Kashmere Notification

JAMMU, Nov. 2.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmere has issued orders prohibiting the issue of matches from a Match Manufactory in Jammu and Kashmere except in boxes or booklets bearing a banderol and affixed in the manner prescribed by Government.

Matches intended for export to a place outside India have been exempted from the operation of this notification.—United Press.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN C. P.

NAGPUR, November 2.

"Political activity as manifested itself was largely diverted into the movement for the uplift of Harijans which culminated in Gandhiji's tour through the province in November, 1933. Save in the rice country, the crops were again below the average, and economic depression continued, though it lifted slightly in Berar, where the improvement was reflected in the decrease in crimes against property". Thus states a Government review on the working of the Police Department for the year 1933.

Steady improvement in the relations between the public and the police and better results attending the investigations of crime are the chief features of the report.

The review then points to the need for improving the housing of the police force which is still engaging the attention of the Government and concludes with a tribute to the discipline and conduct of the police force in general during labour and other troubles.—A.P.

Bounden Duty Of Congressmen

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S ATTITUDE DEPLORED

Mrs. Naidu Exhorts Suburban Voters To Support Battle Of "Soldiers Of Freedom"

(From Our Correspondent).

GHATKOPAR, Nov. 4.

A time was when the Cogress had boycotted the Legislatures, but with the change in the political outlook, due to the experience gained in the course of the Nation's fight for Independence, during the last four years, Mahatma Gandhi yielded to the wishes of his lieutenants, who thought of capturing the Assembly to put a check to the Government's repressive measures.

Mahatmaji, who is a Great Commander, saw that so long as his Army was not contented, Freedom's Battle would not be successful, and, therefore he has given his blessing to the Council-Entry Programme.

The "soldiers" have been selected after great thought by the Congress Parliamentary Board. They are going to the Assembly to carry on the fight for Swaraj and would come back at the call of the Congress. You have not to look at them as individuals, because they are the choicest representatives of the Congress. Even if the Congress had set up a figure-head, it would be the bounden duty of Congressmen to vote for them.

With these words Shrimati Sarojini Naidu exhorted the audience in Hindi to vote for the Congress candidate Mr. K. M. Munshi and Dr. G.V. Deshmukh for the City of Bombay and Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai for the Northern Division (Gujarat), at the ensuing Assembly Elections.

The meeting of the residents of Ghatkopar was held to-day morning in the Jain Upashraya Hall, in pursuance of the election campaign programme. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Mrs. Deshmukh were also present.

Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shan, President of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee, in introducing Shrimati Sarojini and the Congress candidates, paid a tribute to the services rendered by them in the national struggle.

SARDAR PERSUADES MUNSHI.

Mrs. Naidu, in the course of her speech said that, both the City candidates Mr. K.M. Munshi and Dr. G.V. Deshmukh were prominent Congressmen. Mr. Munshi had made a great sacrifice by giving up in 1930 his lucrative practice in the Bombay High Court and by going to jail twice. At the call of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Munshi immediately agreed to be a candidate for the Assembly (in place of Mr. K.F. Nariman), notwithstanding his previous determination to the contrary. Mr. Munshi was an author and a social reformer.

In the case of Dr. Deshmukh, it was pointed out that he had not gone to jail, but jail-going should not be the chief qualification, though it might be an additional one. Dr. Deshmukh was rendering national service since the times of Lokmanya Tilak. He would not keep back, if opportunity arrived. Dr. Deshmukh helped the Congress Hospital to a very great extent during both the movements and the Hindu-Muslim riot.

"WRONG ATTITUDE."

It was deplorable, proceeded the speaker, that Pandit Malaviya left the Congress due to differences regarding the Communal Award, which could not be revised by any single party. unless common agreement was reached between the several communities. She had great admiration for Malaviyaji, that he had taken a wrong attitude. She did not understand why Sanatani Hindus should approach non-Hindus for the protection of their religion, when the Hindu candidates set up by the Congress could look after the welfare of the Sanatanis better, though it was certain that they would not do anything to harm the other communities.

Mrs. Naidu then appealed to the Bombay suburban voters to give their votes to Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, who besides helping liberally the peasants, had gone to jail in the second struggle.

UNITED VOICE.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, when called upon to address the meeting, humorously remarked that if wives of candidates were also asked to speak. the gathering would have double speeches inflicted on them. Hindu women were by nature bashful, and therefore would not ask people to vote for their husbands. The speaker told the gathering not to vote for individuals, whose voice would not be effective, but vote for the Congress candidates, who would raise one united voice in the Legislatures.

CONGRESS METER.

Mr. K.M. Munshi, in the course of his speech said that Bombay was the "nose" of India in the matters of Congress movement. The enthusiasm of Bombay City was the meter for measuring the influence of the Congress. He hoped voters would not fail in their duty. It was said that in some of the Fort offices there was pressure on employees from the heads of the departments to vote for Sir Cowasji Jehangir, but voters would exercise their choice, as their hearts could not be won in that manner.

Before 1919, said the speaker, there were many political parties in India, but since the capturing of the Congress by the Mahatma. all unanimously carried out the behest of that great leader without a murmur. Success could be achieved only by following the Nation's commander.

The speaker was wondering how Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Anklesaria would protect the Hindu religion, when he was himself a Sanatani Hindu. The protection of Hindu religion was in eradicating untouchability. The speaker further regretted that the voters would have to make their own arrangements for conveyances, as Sir Cowasji Jehangir had reserved almost all vehicles.

Dr. G.V. Deshmukh, speaking in Hindi told the audience that he was a "soldier" of the Congress, and had no desire to stick there for a moment longer. He had full faith that people would vote for the Congress candidates, as it was in their own interest to do so.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated.

PAINTERS END STRIKE

Agreement Reached Between Workers & Mhatre Bros.

The General Secretary of the Painting Kamgar Union writes:—

A public meeting of the Painters' Union was held at Chowpatty when Com. Dhole presided. Com. Dhole in his speech referred to the strike of the Painting workers at Mhatre Bros at Thakordwar, which was going on for the last three days, and which was settled on Sunday afternoon. An agreement has been signed with the Painting Workers' Union and Mhatre Bros. according to which Mhatre Bros. agree to 1 Immediate payment of 50 per cent of October wages; 2 Immediate payment of all overtime wages for October; 3 Payment of wages to be made on the 15th of every month; 4 Every Sunday will be considered as a holiday with full wages; 5 Fifteen holidays every year fully paid; 6 Yearly increment of four rupees for every worker in their employ; 7 Overtime wages to be paid whenever workers are called to work on holidays; 8 Four hours' night work will be paid for as a full day; 9 Apprentices shall be paid Rs. 10 monthly; 10 No abuse or harassment of workers. 11. No victimisation of strikers.

HUMANE EDUCATION TEXT-BOOKS

The Humane Education Committee appointed by the All-India Humanitarian Conference considered the urgent need for introduction of humane education in schools and discussed the ways and means to do so. It was resolved that suitable text-books be prepared containing suitable quotations from standard books of religion, morality and other useful literature and interesting stories on humanitarian topics. Sadhu Vaswaniji has consented to compile and edit the proposed text-books. Prof. Shukla and Mr. Manker have been appointed Correspondence Secretaries. Writers, Poets and learned humanitarians are requested to send their suggestions c/o Bombay Humanitarian League, 149, Shroff Bazaar, Bombay 2.

No Combination Of Audit And Supervision

PUNJABI COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS

New Scheme For Efficient Control Of Co-op. Societies

The Bombay Reorganisation Committee in their report issued last year observed that the existing arrangement for supervision of societies both by officials and non-officials resulted in duplication of work, and that the poorly paid and ill-qualified supervisor, on whose work is mainly based the finance of societies, was not really a satisfactory agency of control. It was of opinion that it would conduce to greater efficiency of supervision and rehabilitation of the condition of societies if the large sum of money now spent on subsidizing the supervising unions was utilised in strengthening the Government audit staff. It recommended, therefore, that the full levy of audit fees (at 5|8 per cent. on the working capital) be credited to Government, that the posts of supervisors should be temporarily abolished and replaced by a smaller number of trained Government auditors. Such a step was expected to effect an incidental annual saving of Rs. 70,000 to Government.

CO-OP. R. T. C.

With a view to elicit public opinion before orders were passed on these recommendations, a Co-operative Round Table Conference inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor and presided over by the Honourable Minister-in-charge was called in Poona on the 2nd and 3rd of June 1933. The Registrar explained his scheme for carrying out the recommendation of the Reorganisation Committee, but the Conference was of opinion that in view of the importance of the question, a Committee should be appointed to report on the question.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Government accepted this recommendation and a Committee was appointed presided over by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. It has now submitted its recommendations.

"An ideal co-operative society should require little external supervision, being able to provide for all that is necessary by a managing committee elected by the general body and invested with powers adequate for controlling the societies" observe the Committee. "Such supervision would be internal and continuous and exercised by a body of honest and businesslike men. But the impossibility of achieving this ideal to any appreciable extent would be patent even to a casual observer. The lack of suitable persons to act as office-bearers in rural areas, the prevailing illiteracy and the indifference and apathy to personal interest, the lack of courage to oppose selfish interests and the absence of a spirit of self-sacrifice for the larger good have necessitated the provision of close and continuous supervision over the societies. Supervision at the time of sanctioning the loans, supervision to see that the monies advanced are not misapplied, supervision to ensure punctual repayments and to check habits of extravagance and wastefulness have become increasingly necessary."

TRAINING NEEDED.

"Simultaneously the members have not only to be trained in the matter of keeping the accounts of the society but continuously instructed in the ideals and practices of co-operation. Illiteracy, lack of knowledge of co-operative principles among the members, unreliable or incompetent managing committees, the domination of undesirable persons in the working of societies, the absence of effective local public opinion within the societies to check dishonest management and ensure proper administration of societies, the paucity of trained and reliable secretaries to maintain the accounts of the societies and to prepare elaborate statements and the difficulty of remunerating them adequately from the slender resources of the rural societies, all reveal the importance of providing good and efficient supervision for the rural societies."

THE DRIVING FORCE.

The pivot of such supervision must necessarily be the well qualified, well paid, properly controlled and efficient supervisor. He alone can supply the necessary information and the driving force to the rural leaders for the betterment of the societies and with their local influence carry out the necessary reformation.

RECOMMENDATION.

It is clear from the figures that only 86 per cent. of the agricultural societies are at present affiliated to various supervising agencies. The extension of the system could be solved if available funds could be pooled together for the whole province.

"We are of opinion that provision of adequate supervision done by well-qualified and well paid staff is absolutely necessary and that the combination of audit and supervision in the same agency should be avoided, if possible" say the Committee. "Economy on supervision by entrusting it to central banks is equally objectionable, as the supervision of a lender is likely to be partial and prejudiced and far below the thoroughness that we aim at. The only way out of this impasse is to seek the financial assistance of central banks by a contribution based on their loan operations with the societies. The justification for this is the substantial assistance received by the banks from the Supervising Unions, not only in the assessment of credit for the borrowing societies but also in the recovery of their dues."

"There should be no difficulty in their agreeing to a voluntary contribution of 1|4 per cent. on the loan operations with the societies, towards the supervision funds pooled for a district as a whole. This contribution would suffice except in Konkan and Gujarat contribution by Central Banks would be necessary. We recommend that this contribution should be levied from all central banks irrespective of the budgetary position of the respective districts boards. After five years, when adequate experience of this scheme has been gathered, the contribution of the central banks may be revised."

AFFILIATION COMPULSORY.

The Committee recommend the extension of the system of existing supervising unions and the continuance of the Special Mamlatdar for the supervision of Bhil Societies. The affiliation of all societies to supervising unions should be compulsory except in certain cases.

As regards the constitution and powers of the supervising unions, the Committee recommend that the Managing Committee should consist of 9 members out of whom one should be the Chairman, 2 should be the nominees of the Central Bank and the district branch of the Institute and of the remaining 6, four should be elected by the affiliated societies constituted into suitable groups and two by the general constituency composed of all societies.

UNIONS' POWERS.

The unions should have greater powers of enforcing their recommendations on societies and suspending the committees of management. In order to ensure the proper management of the unions the Committee propose District Boards of Supervising Unions which should be constituted of one nominee each of the Central Bank and the institute and representatives of the supervising unions in the district.

All these unions in the district should form a general constituency and no union should have more than one representative on the district board.

The importance of securing good supervisors is emphasised by the Committee, who suggest that the entire control in regard to recruitment, promotion and dismissal of supervisors should vest in the district boards.

GROUPING

The expenditure involved is Rs. 2,17,000 while the receipts from agricultural societies and from Banks will be Rs. 2,24,000. If a provincial pooling of resources of all supervising unions together with contributions from the Central Banks were possible, as suggested by the Committee, the scheme would be self-supporting. Otherwise there will be a deficit of Rs. 20,000 which could be met from grants-in-aid, etc.

GOOD SUPERVISION

In conclusion the Committee observe: "Our investigation of the present position of supervising unions has shown the necessity of better staff with more security of tenure and more amenities. Considering how good supervision must necessarily depend upon the supervisor, we have endeavoured to provide for such conditions of recruitment and service as would attract the right type of men to these posts.

We would strongly urge the early introduction of the Scheme suggested by us as it has been long overdue and the state of suspense and uncertainty at present is depriving the Movement of the guidance and earnest efforts of the non-official workers who have been considerably discouraged by the recommendations of the Reorganisation Committee in this respect."

STALIN: MOST SECURE OF RULERS

Ruthless Like Most Men Of Action—Soviet Dictator Is Also Shrewd Opportunist

Lecturing in London in mail week at Morley College on the life and personality of Stalin, the "man of steel," Mr. A. J. Cummings said he had formed the opinion, after a talk with Mr. H. G. Wells, that the latter, in his recent interview with Stalin, was not unduly impressed with the Soviet dictator's intellectual equipment, (writes the "Sunday Express").

Perhaps it would be true to say that Stalin's chief characteristics were his fanatical devotion to Lenin—a devotion largely responsible for putting him where he was; his hard, single-track mind; his capacity for sustained application to the job in hand; his near resemblance to the perfect machine in a complete bureaucracy; his sergeant-major like faith in a system and his cold and indomitable courage.

ORIENTAL SUBTLETY.

Stalin had something bordering on contempt for the men who yielded to his powerful will. He was certainly contemptuous of any threat to his supreme position of authority.

Even in his public speeches one could detect his own inner perception of the power he commanded as well as his scorn for the weaker brethren.

One could also see that behind his formidable exterior there lay a deep understanding of human nature, of the foibles and weaknesses of his fellowmen, and a certain Oriental subtlety in his mode of handling party problems and party intrigues.

Like most men of action Stalin was ruthless. He was also a shrewd opportunist, ready to yield doctrinal points to present necessity or future advantage.

PEACE ESSENTIAL.

There could be no doubt that the moderate, pacific policy now pursued by the Soviet Union, as well as the friendly political and commercial relationships which Russia was seeking with other countries, was to be traced to Stalin's own passionate resolve to ensure the success of the great industrial Soviet plan. Peace was essential to this achievement.

Mr. Cummings concluded by saying that he regarded Stalin's rule as the most secure in Europe; and Stalin himself he described as the most remarkable man, next to Lenin, that the Russian Revolution had produced.

MYSORE MAHARAJA FOR TRAVANCORE

NAGERCOIL, Nov. 4.

It is understood that His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore will be visiting Travancore State in January next.

The Travancore Durbar is busy with arrangements in that connection.—United Press.

Kollegal Electrification Scheme

KOLLEGAL, Nov. 2.

The Kollegal Panchayat Board at its meeting held on October 29 resolved to take a loan of Rs. 70,000 for the electrification scheme here from the District Board of Coimbatore at 2 per cent.

The power will be obtained from the Sivasamudram Electric Works of the Mysore State as the power station is only about ten miles from Kollegal.—United Press.

Coastal Trade Control Alone Can Save Indian Shipping

WILL GOVT. FOLLOW BR. EXAMPLE?

Walchand's Story Of Rate War & Cut-Throat Competition

Moving the adoption of the report of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd. at the annual general meeting of the Company on Saturday Mr. Walchand Hirachand said:—

You will have observed from the accounts forwarded to you that the working of the Company, after providing for the sum of Rs. 6,00,000 as depreciation, has resulted in a small profit of Rs. 1,02,252-2-2. Adding the sum of Rs. 2,70,589-1-4 received by way of interests and dividends, the net profit of the Company for the year under review stands, as shown in the Balance Sheet, at Rs. 3,72,841-3-6. It is natural that you would like to know why the Company has not made a larger profit than the amount shown in the accounts.

Three important factors have adversely affected the working of the Company during the year under report. As I told you last year, the basic rate of freight from Rangoon to Bombay stood reduced to Rs. 7-4 per ton from Rs. 10-8 per ton throughout the calendar year 1933 owing to the competition of the Japanese tonnage in the Indian waters and consequently the Company had to carry cargo at that uneconomic rate of Rs. 7-4 per ton during the first half of the current financial year, that is, from July to December 1933. This low uneconomic rate affects specially the working of the Company during the slack period of the year and adds to the losses of the Company.

OUTSIDE CHARTERS

The Conference Lines thought that they would be able to restore this low uneconomic rate to its economic level from the beginning of the current year. They did make an attempt to raise this rate to its economic level, but the chartering activities of interested parties militated against all their efforts to maintain the rates at their economic level. It is not necessary for me to add that the outside charters do not give the same facilities and the same service which the Conference Lines give by their regular service throughout the year, but as long as the coastal trade of India is not reserved to its own nationals just as the coastal trade of the leading maritime countries of the world has been reserved to its own nationals, the menace from these outside charters is bound to upset the economic rate at which cargo could be carried and will remain as a powerful factor against the stabilisation and development of real Indian Shipping on the coast. The Conference Lines had to protect themselves against these outside activities and had to fix the rate at Rs. 9 net per ton shortly after the beginning of 1934; but in view of the continuous activities of these outside charters, the rate had finally to be fixed at Rs. 7-12 per ton net in May last with retrospective effect from 1st January 1934. It will, therefore, be apparent that the basic rate which prevailed throughout the financial year was Rs. 7-4 per ton for the first half and Rs. 7-12 per ton for the next half of the current year and considerably affected the economic working of the Company.

FREIGHT WAR

The third factor which seriously disturbed the normal working of the coastal trade was the freight war started by the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. That Company voluntarily seceded from the Conference in May last and began to quote rates lower than those fixed by the Conference Lines. The Conference Lines had no other alternative but to quote uneconomic rates to combat this opposition on the coast. The result was that they had to further reduce the low uneconomic rate of Rs. 7-12 per ton to R7 per ton from the 16th May 1934 till the end of the year and had also to make a return of Re. 1 per ton on cargo lifted from the beginning of the current year. The position thus created seriously affected the income of the Conference Lines.

LATE LALJI NARANJI

It is my very painful duty to record here the sad death of one of our ablest colleagues, Sheth Lalji Naranji. He was a Director of the Company for over 12 years and guided its activities with business acumen and consummate judgment. I join my colleagues in testifying publicly to the great services that he rendered to the Company.

I have also to bring to your notice the fact that Mr. H. P. Mody, who served the Company well, had to resign his post as a Director owing to his joining the firm of Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd. We invited Mr. Shantidas Askuran and Mr. Dinshaw D. Romer to fill up the vacancies, thus caused and I am sure these appointments will meet with your approval.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Turning to the accounts, I may point out to you that the amount of profit of Rs. 1,31,217-6-0 which the Company realised during the year under review by the sale of securities has been directly credited to the 'Investment Reserve A/c.' and has not gone to increase the profit of the Company.

As regards expenses, I pointed out to you last year that the Company would be able to save about Rs. 60,000 under the head of 'Insurance', the effect of which will be seen in the current year's accounts. I am happy to add that the final arrangement which the Company has made in connection with the insurance of its fleet will make a total saving of about Rs. 1.20.000, the full effect of which will be observed in the year 1934-35. As the number of the Company's steamers has increased the total amount spent under the heading of 'Coal consumed' has naturally gone up, but a considerable amount has been saved in view of the adjustments made both in the price and the handling charges of coal, which would come to about a lac of rupees. All other items of expenditure have been receiving the careful attention of your Directors and they have been doing all they can to promote economy wherever possible consistent with the efficiency of the service.

The passenger service which the Company started on the Rangoon-Coromandal coast from September last has been working satisfactorily and you will be glad to know that we have been able to secure our share of the traffic throughout the year. It is true that the volume of the passenger traffic has considerably contracted. This important factor coupled with the fresh burdens imposed on shipping in view of the heavy port and pilotage charges at Vizagapatam is bound to add to the cost of this service.

MARINE ENGINEERING

Last year I made a reference to the absence of any facilities for the training of marine engineers in this country, but I am glad to state that the Government have realised their responsibility in this connection and have decided to take 25 cadets on board the 'Dufferin' from the beginning of the next year for training them up as marine engineers for the future. Long overdue as this step was, you will agree with me that it is a step in the right direction and we can now look forward to the turning out of capable Indian marine engineers, who might build up an efficient personnel for the sea service in this direction in the future.

BRITISH EXAMPLE.

You all must have heard that the mighty British Shipping is now going to be subsidised by its own Government so that it can withstand successfully the competition of the ships of the other countries, who are, as the Britishers want us to believe, offering unfair competition. It is just the same thing which we Indians have been asking of our Government for years past and we want them to protect us by reserving our coastal trade against the unfair competition that has been carried on for years past against Indian shipping by the vested interests by cutting down rates to very low and ridiculous level. Here is an admirable example set by the British Government, which may be followed by the Government of this country, which will enable them to achieve their object of building up a substantial and adequate position of an Indian mercantile marine in the

(Continued on page 10.)

World Peace At Stake

You Have Got To Govern India By Force Or With Consent—There Is No Other Ways, Says Isaac Foot, M.P.

Mr. Isaac Foot, M.P., a member of the India Committee, which completed its eighteen months' work in mail week spoke on the problem of India at the annual meeting of the Manchester Y.M.C.A.

Our future connection with India, he said, must be an honourable partnership or a complete military autocracy, and this problem was going to be a matter of commanding interest in the next twelve months. Though he could not speak upon the India Committee's report, which would be published as soon as possible here and in India simultaneously nor speak upon what had been dealt with in that committee, he wanted to make one or two suggestions as to the way in which this matter must be considered. It must be dealt with by youth, and by Christian youth in association, such as the Y.M.C.A., for only by right-thinking people in association could right influences be made to prevail.

CHALLENGE TO THE WEST.

In India, now, there was a challenge to Western civilisation. Many things they did not admire in our society; they did not believe in force and war; they were not attracted by our industrialism and the dominance of the machine; they did not see anything in a society marked by slums, alcoholism, and materialism; and they did not see much worth their effort in our State with its sick hurry, excitement, and luxury. Quite clearly there was a challenge from India to white supremacy. The Great War had brought a new element into Indian life, and the result was that the colour bar which was formerly tolerated was tolerated no longer. No one could calculate the resentment created by the brown man being barred from some hotels in the country and from some international sports. India knew they had an elaborate civilisation when we were savages.

Our contribution in India was beyond all calculation in the securing of peace, in the securing of a common language, in the securing of law and order, but that did not alter the fact that the connection between Britain and India was now being challenged. After two centuries and more the question was whether that association was to be broken off in the midst of unrest, hatred, and suspicion, or whether it was to give place to a larger partnership. Mr. K. T. Paul, the eminent Indian who had represented the Christian community of India, the third largest community in India, had, said: "I do not know a single man in India who would be prepared to support the connection between England and India if it is to be a continuation of British domination, but there will be a great many who will support it if it is to be an equal partnership.

WORLD PEACE AT STAKE.

"There is great hope," continued Mr. Foot, "that such a partnership could be established for many generations to come. We have to discuss this question of India without anger and without impatience, without attempting the folly of the old aggressors and trying to throw the sword into the scale. You have got to govern India by force or with consent. There is no other way, it must be a partnership or a military autocracy.

"Remember what is at stake," Mr. Foot urged. "In a large measure the peace of the world depends upon bettering the relations between India and ourselves. What Imperial question can be measured side by side with that. Three-quarters of the people of the British Empire are in India. The whole question of East and West is here. It we can only face this question and sovle it, it would be a greater blow at race prejudice than any blow struck since the days of Jesus Christ."

SIR S. N. BHUTTO VISITS POLSON'S DAIRY

An interesting function from the point of view of industry took place at the Polson Model Dairy at Anand on the 30th October, when the Honourable Sir Shah Navaz Bhutto, the new Minister for Local Self-Government, visited the creamery.

The Honourable Sir Shah Navaz Bhutto, after inspecting the Dairy, made a short speech in which he said that, although dairying was in charge of his colleague the Minister for Education, he was also interested not only personally bua also as Minister for Local Self-Government, because the supply of good milk and butter was of the greatest importance from the health point of view. The Minister said that he had heard from various sources about the good work that Polson Model Dairy was doing, and that what he had seen personally confirmed the good opinion which he had formed from such reports.

India Rouses Interest In Rotarians

International Service Committee To Study Non-European Problem In South Africa

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 15.

While the Indians in South Africa are perturbed at the news of the impending retirement of Mahatma Gandhi from the leadership of the Indian National Congress, they read with great interest an outspoken interview of a young German South-West African journalist, Herr Kurt Butow, who arrived at Durban a few days back. He accompanied Mahatma Gandhi on his All-India Harijan tour which he considers successful and declares that "Gandhi's efforts on behalf of the untouchables are bearing fruit, and the centuries-old stigma attached to these unfortunate people is gradually disappearing." He is full of praise for the Mahatma and believes that Gandhiji's hold over the masses of India, as well as over the politicians, is as strong as ever. "It is a thousand pities," says Herr Butow, "that Gandhi is still in opposition."

Herr Butow who is going to Germany to publish a book on his Indian experiences found his trip to India one of absorbing interest. He had first-hand experience of the great earthquake in North Bihar last January, a catastrophe which he describes as even more terrible than the Japanese disaster in 1923.

INDIANS AND ROTARIANS.

It appears that Rotarians have decided to take more active steps to understand the non-European problems in this country. The local, Rotary Club has instituted an International Service Committee for the purpose and arrangements have been made for informal talks with representative groups of non-Europeans.

Mr. Ray E. Phillips, a prominent social worker of the city arranged a friendly gathering, the first of its kind in Johannesburg,—between the Rotarians and representative Indians of the City at his beautiful house in Randview. After welcoming the guests and declaring the object of the meeting, Mr. Phillips invited the Indian members to present their case.

INDIANS' RIGHT TO TRADE.

Mr. S. M. Nana, the Secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, reviewed some of the legislations which adversely affected the Indians and emphasised Indians' right to trade and equal opportunities.

Mr. Ernest who followed him spoke about the colour bar which handicapped the progress of the Indians.

Mr. P. S. Joshi discussed the problem from the international standpoint, Empire solidarity and historical connection. He contended that Indians have as much right to citizenship as the Europeans in view of their services to Natal, their period of residence, their settled life and the pledges of the Natal as well as the Imperial Government.

Mr. Burmeester, the Chairman of the Rotary Club, Mr. G. W. Nelson, an ex-Mayor of Johannesburg and Mr. Haak spoke on behalf of the Rotarians. Dr. Liang, the vice-Consul for China was also present at this gathering and he also took the opportunity to present the Chinese case to the Rotarians. The guests were entertained with refreshments by the hosts Mr. and Mrs. Phillips. It has been decided to call the full meeting of the Rotary club at some later date to hear the Indian case in detail.

INDIAN MISSIONARY ON LECTURE TOUR.

Swami Adyanandji, of the Ramkrishna Mission who has been in this country for the last eight months returned to Johannesburg after a very successful lecturing tour in Natal and the Eastern Province. He was well received everywhere. Mayors presided at nearly all the meetings and Europeans gathered in large numbers to listen to him speaking on India, its culture and philosophy, its civilization and ideals. Next to the Rt. Hon. V.S.S. Sastri, the Swamiji is the first Indian who captured the minds of the European intelligentsia. He also had the honour to lecture to the students of the Rhodes University.

Swamiji's lectures at the local Witwatersrand University on Hindu Philosophy had the echo when nearly 100 books on Indian culture, philosophy and history were presented to the University at a small gathering at which the members of the Council and Senate of the University were present. These books were bought from the proceeds of a series of lectures delivered by the Swamiji during March, April and May of the current year.

Swamiji motored to Pretoria during the mail week to interview General Hertzog, the Premier of South Africa.

He was received with great respect by the Premier and the interview lasted approximately 45 minutes. Swamiji was very much struck with the Premier's profound study of India and his simplicity of manners. Swami Adyanandji will remain for some time in South Africa, after which he intends to visit Rhodesia and East Africa before returning to India.

KUNWARANI AND INDIAN WOMEN.

It was rather an unfortunate speech that was delivered by the Kunwarani Lady Maharaj Singh, the wife of the Agent-General for India at the Durban branch of the Association of University women. She spoke on "The Indian woman in her setting at home and overseas" and referred to the ideals of Indian womanhood, "the age of slavery" for the Indian woman after the Moslem invasion and influence of Christianity over the Brahmin priests searching after truth. The phrasing was not happy and the report published in the South African newspapers was, I am informed from a reliable source, not in its original wording. The speech created a mild sensation in educated Indian circles and was severely condemned by "Indian Opinion." It would have been much better if the Kunwarani had removed the misunderstanding created by her speech. As this was not done, the critics did not spare words in the condemnation of her speech, as it set at nought the splendid efforts of educated Indians, and lecturers of India who presented the bright side of India. Kunwarani's speech, as reported in the press, lacked actual facts and as such it deserved strong criticism.

Going Into Assembly To Carry Out Congress Mandate

(Continued from Page 1)

expulsion. Such safeguards only exist with regard to Congress candidates and no others. That is the one reason why you should in your own interests and safety support the Congress candidates and no others. Even if you cannot trust individual candidates you must have full confidence in the Congress whose representatives they will be in the Assembly.

WHAT CONGRESS IS.

Congress is at your door every day. Congress House has been for years the strong fortress and castle for people where the poorest citizen has an access to place his grievances, make complaints and representations and seek redress. We, Congressmen, are at your service, for 24 hours of the day and twelve months in the year. It is not only when your votes are needed that the Congress comes knocking at your doors. Therefore, do not trust these fairweather friends, nor put any reliance upon their vote-catching devices. On the first approach of the storm, they will desert the ship and seek refuge in a safe shore, leaving you in the lurch, alone and allow your civic and political rights to be trampled upon by the bureaucracy. During the time of the crisis, the Congress alone will stand by you as a powerful challenge to face the danger and enter the danger zone. Do you expect Sir Cowasji or even a fairweathered friend Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to face through such ordeals at the time of danger?

VOTERS' DUTY.

Thus voters of Bombay! There is only one safe and secure plank for you and that is the Congress plank. All other temporary structures howsoever well advertised and will ultimately turn to be broken reeds. Hence I appeal to you to vote for the Congress candidates alone and vindicate Bombay's position as the leader of Congress politics in the whole country.

VOICE OF THE NATION.

Mr. K.M. Munshi speaking next said that there was no need of the public being reminded of the unique session of the Congress on the Worli Seaface. At that session Mahatma Gandhi moved his amendments to the Congress Constitution, which, he stated, would destroy the delegates, and still the delegates accepted the amendments with an overwhelming majority. But Mr. Purushottam Trikusdas who is a Socialist and who opposed the amendments, criticised those who supported the amendments and called them meek and docile people, who accepted Gandhiji's amendments.

The speaker said that he was not ashamed to say that the delegates did accept the amendments in a docile and meek manner. The almost unanimous decision to accept the amendments showed that the people of India had accepted them as one nation. They had accepted the voice of Gandhiji as the voice of the Nation.

CARRYING OUT CONGRESS MANDATE.

Continuing, Mr. Munshi said that in the same way, the 63 candidates set up by the Congress Parliamentary Board all over the country were fighting to get into the Assembly to carry out the mandate of the Congress, the voice of the Nation. It was neither for the voters nor for the candidates to reason why? The Congress—the Nation—had decided that Congressmen should get into the Assembly as soldiers of the National Army. It was for Congressmen to get into the Assembly, and it was for the voters to send Congressmen in. For this mandate of the Congress hundreds of thousands of workers were working day and night to see that Congress candidates were returned to the Assembly from all parts of the country. It was for the people to show that even after four years of repression the Congress was alive and triumphant, as ever, by returning all the Congress candidates to the Assembly. Neither the speaker, nor Dr. Deshmukh was getting into the Assembly to fulfil his personal ambition. Every vote cast for either of the two candidates was a vote cast for the Congress, the Nation and Mahatma Gandhi. The success of the Congress candidates at the polls would show to the British Empire that, in spite of the repression of the British Government, the Congress was still triumphant.

WHAT WILL BOMBAYITES DO?

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, a rival in the Assembly Election from the City, continued Mr. Munshi, was a respectable and respected person in the City. He was director of several commercial firms, and controlled huge commercial concerns, and he was a veritable plutocrat. He had influence and all the employees of those firms will have been asked to vote only for him. It was for the voters to see whether they would obey the dictates of their mind and heart or the pressure of money and its influence. The speaker had very little doubt that the citizens of Bombay, after the unique sacrifices that they made during the Civil Disobedience movement would solidly vote for the Congress candidates. Bombay, the proudest city in the country, he hoped, would not lower its prestige and honour in the eyes of the world.

PURNA SWARAJ, MAIN ISSUE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had stated at the Indian Merchants' Chamber meeting on Saturday that he had done great service to the commercial community of Bombay, while both the Congress candidates, Messrs. Munshi and Desh mukh were not even known to the commercial community. The speaker said that it might be so. The candidates on behalf of the Congress never boasted themselves as having done this or that for the nation. They claimed to be the humble servants of the nation. The question that was before the voters of Bombay was not whether this candidate had helped the commercial community or not, or whether he had done this bit of service to this community or that community or not, but the main question and issue before the voters was Purna Swaraj. The Congress candidates were ready to sacrifice themselves for the sake of Freedom for the country. The Congress aimed at struggling for the freedom of the Indian nation and snatching political freedom from the hands of the rulers.

WHOSE LOSS?

"Suppose we fail," added Mr. Munshi, "the loss will not be ours. Both Dr. Deshmukh and myself will resume our practice. But the failure will not be the failure of the candidates but of the Congress. The fair name of the city of Bombay will have gone for ever. It will be known that in the whole country Bombay alone had been crushed. It was upto the voters to see that both the Congress candidates are returned with a overwhelming majority. Both the seats shall be captured by the Congress candidates. Let us not flinch in our duty. Every vote shall go only to the Congress candidates and none to those who stand outside it."

DESHMUKH OPTIMISTIC

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh said that Mrs. Naidu had asked him as to what he was doing towards getting himself elected. The speaker replied that he was doing nothing, as he felt that by this time all the voters in the city knew what the Congress candidates stood for, and did not need their being preached about their duty towards the Congress. The speaker told her that he had not the least doubt that both the candidates would be returned to the Assembly with a thumping majority.

It had come to the notice of the speaker that poor voters were being bullied and forced on behalf of one of the rival candidates, to vote for him. The speaker wanted to inform the voters that the voting was by ballot. It was to be done secretly, and nobody would see to whom the voter was giving his vote. The speaker had been informed that the heads of commercial firms in the city had been asking their subordinates to vote for a certain candidate.

FOLLOW DICTATES OF CONSCIENCE

The voters need not be frightened by these demands of their superiors. The voters can vote for whom they like according to the dictates of their conscience. The speaker quoted Sardar Vallabhbhai, and said that the voters should make use of the conveyance of the rival candidates to come to the polling booth and vote for the Congress candidates.

"NO PARTY, NO PRINCIPLE."

While the Congress candidates were not keen on getting into the Assembly, continued Dr. Deshmukh, and sticking to the chairs there, the rival candidates were keen on doing that. Nobody could expect either Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to leave the Assembly and come out as a protest against any act of the Government while the Congress candidates were bound by the Party discipline of the Congress. Those people were trying to get into the Assembly neither on behalf of any party nor for any principle, while the Congress candidates were trying to get in for some principle on behalf of the Congress, the greatest political organisation in the country. If the Congress decides that the experiment of the Council Entry programme had failed, and called all its members back, everyone of them would be kicking up his seat in the Assembly and walk out in a body.

MUSHROOM PARTIES

Several mushroom parties and nonetities had started during the last six months all over India and were seeking election to the Assembly. Abusive language was being freely used by them. The speaker wanted to remind the audience that the Congress candidates were not incapable of such language, but they did not want to use it. The chief merit of Congress candidates was their modesty. They were seeking to go to the Assembly as the "Sepoys of the Congress."

The speaker compared the two rival candidates with the two Congress, and said that the latter did not in any way fall short of the former two. Six years in the Assembly and nothing good to the nation had been achieved by Sir Cowasji, and the same was the case with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. The Congress candidates were getting into the Assembly as the representatives of the oldest political organisation in the country. The speaker did not say that any organisation, however great was infallible. There might be many flaws in the decision of the Congress, but flaws or no flaws, the decision had been taken, and it had been taken by the Indians' Indian National Congress. Whether it was right or wrong it was the decision of the People's Congress.

FIGHTING FOR PRINCIPLE.

Mr. Nagindas Master speaking next said that Bombay had shown that the Congress was still living Bombay and held its own in the country. It had been proved that the Congress was dominating the public life of the country. It had also been proved that there were thousands and thousands who were ready to stand for the Congress, and if need be to die for it. The people of Bombay were not being asked to vote either for Mr. K. M. Munshi or to Dr. Deshmukh, as individuals but as representatives of the Congress. The speaker was sure that the people of Bombay would uphold the prestige and honour of the city by returning both the Congress candidates to the Assembly.

Mr. D. S. Babrekar, speaking next, said that he did not know whom Sir Cowasji Jehangir was representing. It was also not known what were the principles for which the knight was standing. The voters must have made up their minds by this time, as to whether they were going to vote for Sir Cowasji or not. There was another rival candidate to the Congress candidates and that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. The public were being misled on several issues. The issue of the Communal Award was decided on by the Congress last week. The Congress stood neither for rejection nor acceptance of the Award, and those who wanted to vote for the nation and not for the communities had only one course and that was to vote for the Congress candidates.

LAMP POSTS, IRON AND HUMAN.

Mr. S. K. Patil, said that there was no need of putting before the public of Bombay the Congress case, because the public knew what the Congress stood for. The speaker's last speech at Dadar, where he is reported to have said that even if lamp posts had been asked to represent the Congress, then people should vote for the lamp posts, because they were representing the Congress, seemed to have perturbed Mr. L. R. Tairsee. The speaker repeated the Dadar statement and said that it was better to vote for lamp posts which threw some lustre than to hundreds of Tairsees, who represented abysmal darkness.

LESSONS OF ENGLAND'S HISTORY.

The speaker narrated in detail as to how day by day the world politics was developing and how the days of individuals were gone giving place to institutions. He also told the audience as to how Lord Asquith, who was twice the Prime Minister of England, was defeated because he joined another party. Mr. Arthur Henderson, one of the biggest personalities of the world, had been defeated in the general elections, not because they did not like the person but because they did not like the Labour Party on behalf of which he stood. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had said that he had done this or that, for the country. He had claimed that he had gone Geneva. This, according to the speaker, was precisely why Mr. Mehta should not be elected. If Mr. Jamnadas was unpopular amongst the people of Bombay to-day he ought to thank himself for it. The first choice of the Congressmen of Bombay was on Mr. Mehta. He was made the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and if he had remained and stuck on to the principles of the Congress, all the honour showered on Mr. K. F. Nariman, to-day, would have been poured on Mr. Mehta, but he flouted the Congress decision, and the same voters of Bombay who had elected him to the Assembly once defeated him the next time when he stood for election after flouting the Congress mandate. The speaker traced the political career of Mr. Mehta since 1923, when the Swaraj Party was first started till 1934, when the Democratic Swaraj Party came into existence and how Mr. Mehta changed from one party to another every few days.

WHAT BOMBAY HAS PROVED.

Concluding Mr. Patil said that Bombay had proved to the whole world that it could compose its differences within the Congress, when time needed it, by making the Bombay Session of the Congress a unique success, and the speaker was sure that both the Congress candidates to the Assembly would be triumphant by the solid and unanimous vote of the citizens of Bombay.

With this the meeting terminated.

Special Safeguards For Poorer Classes

Prof. Davar's Observations On Money Lenders' Bill

Principal Davar has sent up the following observations to the Secretary of the Legislative Council on the contemplated Bombay Money-lenders Act of 1934:—

In my opinion, in addition to the present legislation as covered by the Usurious Loans Act 1918 and other Acts it is absolutely necessary that a Bill which protects certain classes of labourers, artisans and illiterate or half literate poor against the grabbing hand of the Sahukars and money-lenders on the countryside and the petty Marwaris and Dauawallas in the towns is absolutely necessary.

In my opinion, the class of people who particularly require protection are labourers, artisans and the poor population, whose yearly income does not exceed Rs. 1,000 and whose borrowings are within the amount of Rs. 500 a year. I should therefore suggest that an alteration to that effect may be made in the definition of the word 'debtor' in section 2 (5a) of the Act. I should not extend the scope of its operation to those with an income or borrowings in excess of the amounts above indicated. The additional advantage would be that the limit of income under Rs. 1.000 would simplify the work of the Courts, because under it all paying income tax would be marked out as beyond the operation of this Act in the capacity of debtors. This is of particular importance, in view of the fact that in course of litigation the natural question would arise as to whether a debtor who seeks protection under the clauses of this Bill is one who does not command an income exceeding Rs. 1.000 which issue may have otherwise to be tried and settled before the case could proceed further.

DEFINITION OF MONEY-LENDER

On this point I should prefer that a money-lender is specifically defined on the footing more or less of the definition in the English Money-lenders Act of 1900 of England with the necessary modifications or additions, viz. "the expression money-lender in this Act shall include every person whose business is that of money-lenders or who advertises or announces himself or holds himself out in any way as carrying on that business and shall not include a Co-operative Society under the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912."

The definition of a banker as is sought to be given in section 2(1) of the proposed Act is highly objectionable in my opinion. This sub-section restricts the word bank to a joint stock company incorporated under an Act or Royal Charter or Letters Patent either in India, the United Kingdom or the Colonies and those falling under these denominations of bank are excluded from the operation of the Act. The consequent danger is that a money-lender can easily get himself incorporated as a private limited company with two members made up of himself and his wife or one of his sons holding all capital and thus evade the operation of this Act. Besides, there is no reason why the private banker should be dealt with differently from a joint stock bank on this question. The definition of a bank has never been attempted before by either Indian or British legislature in any of the Acts in a detailed or straightforward manner. The one as given in the Bills of Exchange Act of England of the Negotiable Instruments Act of India does not in any way touch the question in as much as the English Act defines the banker as "banker includes a body of persons whether incorporated or not who carry on the business of banking." Our Negotiable Instruments Act also carries us no further. Mr. Hart, the greatest living authority on Banking Law of England defines in his book entitled Law of Banking the banker as "one who in the ordinary course of his business, honours cheques drawn upon him by persons from and for whom he receives monies on current accounts" This definition was largely influenced by a decision of the House of Lords, viz. 'Copland v. Davies (1872) L. R. 6 H.L. 358 This would no doubt bring the joint stock banks also indirectly under the operation of the Act but there a Saving clause may be inserted in the Act making Pass-books as issued by all regular bankers who allow cheques to be drawn as a sufficient compliance of furnishing accounts Moreover the type of borrower who is sought to be protected here would hardly be expected to open current accounts with a banker or borrow a loan from him of such a small denomination and hence there would be no injustice or hardship inflicted by this form of definition under the Act. I should again exclude persons who give an occasional loan to anyone by expressly providing to the effect that the Act should apply only to such persons firms or companies who carry on a regular business of money-lenders, either exclusively or side by side with their other business.

PENALTY

Section 8 of the proposed Act provides for the Penalty which leaves to the Court discretion to disallow a portion of the interest and I do not agree that it is Penal section likely to cause great hardship in view of the fact that inspite of powers given to the Court, the Courts are not likely to go to the extreme limit of disallowing the whole interest. In the English Money Lenders Act the Penal clause exists, though for a different incident, i. e. for false statements and representations of such accounts. This Penal clause in Section 4 of the Money-lenders Act of 1900 of England provides that those who make this false statement shall be guilty of mis-demeanour and shall be liable to be punished with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding £500 or to both.

ADDITIONS SUGGESTED

In addition to the above sections, there is one excellent provision in the Bengal Monylenders Act of 1932 to which I would like to draw the attention of the authorities. Here the Hindu Law rule of Damdupet is applied by which the amount of interest recoverable by the creditor must not exist at any time the amount of the principal with a little modification. The Bengal Moneylenders Act thus provides that notwithstanding anything in any other Act where the arrears of interest on a debt amount to a sum greater than the principal of the loan, the Court (unless it is satisfied that the moneylender had reasonable grounds for not enforcing his claims earlier) shall limit the amount of such interest recoverable from an amount equal to that of the principal of the loan. The Bengal Act also obliges the moneylenders within a month of the written demand being made by the debtor to furnish particulars of the loan to the debtor and in case of wilful default it is provided that interest shall cease to run during the period of default. It also provides that where a moneylender refuses to accept the remittance made by money order it is open to the debtor to deposit the amount in Court and that on such deposit being made the Court shall send a notice of the deposit to the moneylender who shall be at liberty to withdraw the money without being bound by any statement made by the debtor in remitting or depositing the money. These provisions should also in my opinion be considered in connection with further additions in the Act.

COASTAL TRADE CONTROL ALONE CAN SAVE INDIAN SHIPPING

(Continued from page 9.)

coastal and the overseas trade of this country.

INTER-IMPERIAL TRADE.

I understand that a despatch has already gone forth from the British Government to the Government of India requesting them to join the British Government in the formation of a common Empire maritime policy and in standing by them in the reservation of the inter-imperial trade to the British Flag. I do not know what they mean by this common Empire maritime policy and what they propose to do by the reservation of the inter-imperial trade; but I must make it clear that unless and until the Government takes all the necessary steps to build up a substantial, efficient and progressive position of Indian shipping in the coastal and the overseas trade of the country and thus enable it to obtain the legitimate share of the entire maritime trade of their country, India would never be a party to a policy which would only strengthen the domineering hold of British shipping over the coastal and the overseas trade of this country. I have no doubt the Government of India will give ample time to the shipping and other commercial interests to express their views on these important questions before they would formulate their opinion and submit their views in connection with these important problems raised in the despatch.

After the Chairman's speech, the Directors' Report was adopted.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS.

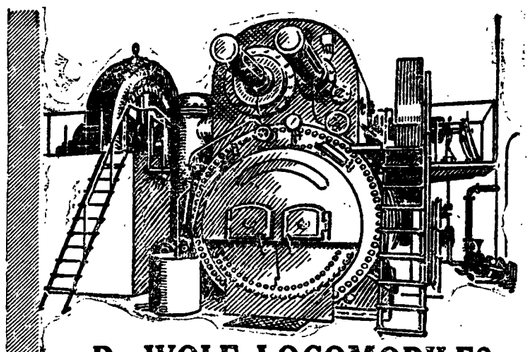
Mr. Shantidas Askaran and Mr Dinshaw D. Romer were elected as Directors in the place of the late Mr. Lalji Naranji and Mr. H P. Mody who had resigned.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas and Mr. Hussenally M. Rahimtulla who retired by rotation were re-elected as Directors.

Messrs. K. S. Aiyer and Co., and Messrs. S. B Billimoria and Co., were appointed as auditors.

Several Shareholders addressed the meeting expressing their satisfaction at the progress made by the company. Mr. A. R. Subedar made an unsuccessful attempt to draw the attention of shareholders to certain irregularities in the accounts. The Chairman ruled that the matter was "sub judice" and it could not be discussed at the meeting. Shareholders from every quarter of the house shouted down. Mr. Subedar when he continued to speak disregarding the ruling of the Chair.

Thursday (1st November) was a festive occasion at the All Saints High School, Hyderabad, (Deccan) when the Annual Sports were held in connection with the feast of the institution, followed by "He would be a Lord," a delightful comedy in three acts, played by the students with commendable histrionic skill. There was a large attendance of parents and well-wishers. Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur presided at the Sports and subsequently gave away the prizes.—A.P.



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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

Readers' Views

Congress Constitutional Amendments

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—If justification were necessary for the demand for more time to consider the proposals for amending the Congress Constitution, you have only to see the drastic changes made therein by the Sub-Committee of the Subjects Committee on 27th October and had to listen to the proceedings of the A.I.C.C. on 29th October morning. Although the overwhelming majority of the delegates accepted Gandhiji's speech to be enough guidance as to the proposals that were placed before the open session of the Congress on 28th October and waived their undoubted right to have printed copies of the exact proposals, it was clear that they did not fully understand them. Questions put by members of the A. I. C. C. on 29th October after the whole session was over showed how even they had failed to grasp the proposals which they had accepted. And, with the greatest respect to Babu Rajendra Prasad, his answers indicated that he had not taken in the full picture.

The Constitutional proposals, as outlined by Mahatmaji in his statement published on 15th October, differ materially from those which he placed before the Congress on 28th October. In the meanwhile two sub-committees handled them. The first sub-committee was appointed by the Working Committee and I shall call it "Munshi Committee". The other was appointed by the Subjects Committee and I shall call it "Gandhi Committee." Drastic as Mahatmaji's original proposals were, they were made more so by the Munshi Committee with their "transitory provisions". These "transitory provisions" were thrown into the melting pot by the Gandhi Committee and in every respect changed for the better. Roughly it may be said that with the exception of two particulars nothing of the original scheme remained and the altogether unjust "transitory provisions" of the Munshi Committee were totally altered.

The two particulars that were maintained were, (1) the reduction of delegates from 6,000 to 2,000 and (2) the identification of delegates with members of the Provincial Congress Committees. Even in this respect the original proposal was modified as it was for the reduction of delegates to 1,000. The original proposal to constitute the A. I. C. C. of all the delegates was given up and the number of members of the A. I. C. C. was reduced from 350 to 166, each member of the A. I. C. C. representing a dozen delegates. There was no minimum representation under the original proposals. The Gandhi Committee provided for a minimum representation of each province by one member on the A. I. C. C. and ten delegates.

It was in connection with the "transitory provisions" that the Gandhi Committee made thorough alterations. The Munshi Committee's "transitory provisions" were an embodiment of injustice. They were best calculated to win the support of the existing A. I. C. C. (i.e. the Subjects Commitee of the Congress) as well as of the delegates. The elected members of the Provincial Committee were simply to be cleared out. All the 350 members of the A. I. C. C. were to be assured of their seats. And the delegates, whom Congressmen elected only for attending the session, were to be converted into an electorate entitled to select from themselves 700 members for the A. I. C. C. and provincial committees. The whole of this unjust scheme has been jettisoned by the Gandhi Committee.

The existing Provincial Committees are maintained by the Gandhi Committee for their normal tenure subject to one condition, viz: that they reduce themselves to 100 where they number more than 100 by 15th January 1935. Speaking in the morning of 28th October in the Subjects Committee Gandhiji said:—

"The Sub-Committee has recommended that no Provincial Congress Committee shall have more than 100 members and those who have got more will reduce themselves, while those who have less shall remain so till the next elections".

The A. I. C. C. is also to be reduced and the present members will have to seek re-election by those very Provincial Committees whom Munshi Committee was so anxious to make a clean sweep. The "transitory provision" in this respect reads:

"(7) During the transitory period, the Provincial Congress Committees are to elect by single transferable vote the reduced quota of members of the A. I. C. C., the quota for the "transitory period being the full strength of 156 distributed according to the existing proportions."

The Gandhi Committee's proposals were passed by the Congress. The existing Provincial Congress Committees are thus assured of a respectable tenure (subject to the reduction of members to 100 where they are more) until the time comes to elect delegates for the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress. The Gandhi Committee entirely undid the injustice sought to be committed by the Munshi Committee.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

Hindu Sevak Samaj And Harijans

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We, the undersigned ignorant Harijan children between the ages of 13 and 20, have read the letter, with some amusement, published in the "Bombay Chronicle" by the all-knowing Savarna servers of the Harijan cause. Before answering the letter of the Hindu Sevak Samaj let us draw the attention of the public to a sudden earthquake which seems to have upset the organisation of the Hindu Sevak Samaj. The Harijan Secretary, Mr. Shamji Nanji Marwadi, seems to have been displaced and Mr. Bapubhai P. Desai, who was till now only a member of the Committee has been promoted to the honour. Our congratulations. But why this change?

Meanwhile how has the name of another Hon Jt. Secretary disappeared from the worthy signatories of the letter?

It is a well known fact that the ages of Harijan children are never even known to our parents, as nobody records our births. But with the proverbial intuition of the Savarna, the impossible has been located. Thanks for the information. May we suggest a correction? According to our light our ages vary between 13 and 20. We implore the public to oerlook the mistake of the authors of the letter to give us two different ages in two parts of the same letter. Still in all humility allow us to plead for ourselves some sanity to realise what is to our best advantage. It is impossible to imagine that a Harijan can write a letter. the monopoly of literacy of the twice-born classes should not be questioned, but we can understand what is happening around us, and we can publish the facts as we see them.

The truth about our letter is that we told our tale of misfortunes several months back to some friends of ours. They refused assistance for a long time and advised us to suffer our lot in silence in deference to the devotees of the Hindu Maha Sabha. We, however, persisted and they were convinced with the publication of the annual report that everything was not right with the Hindu Sevak Samaj. They listened to our grievances, made enquiries and put the facts on paper. Some of them even approached the officials of the Hindu Sevak Samaj, but the Harijans were beneath contempt, and did not reserve even a reply. Reluctantly we were forced to appeal to the public through the kind columns of the "Chronicle" and "Samachar." We had to sign, because we were responsible for the facts, which we even now assert are true. We were the victims, it was our duty to reveal the facts. We are thankful to those who helped us and we may remind the Hindu Sevak Samaj that the service of the Harijans is not a monopoly. It appears that these gentlemen believe that they have the sole monopoly of service and anybody who will help us is guilty of the heinous crime to lead young students away from their studies and interfere with the legitimate function of the Samaj.

This glorious band of "silent" workers, who do not "seek" glorious advertisements or undue publicity carried out their "silent" work by printing during the course of the year three handbills as an appeal for funds, and a report of 20 pages with 16 photographs with the photograph of the Secretary as a front-piece. The "silent" work of the Samaj somehow found expression in full page newspaper photographs and long articles, during the visit of Mahatma Gandhi. On the day of the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi the "silent" workers worked from one o'clock in the early morning to present a show for a certificate which they have obtained from Gandhiji and which has been publised in the "Chronicle" and also distributed in a handbill form. If only Mahatma Gandhi knew the truth behind what he was made to see! They also obtained the "unsolicited encomiums" from persons like Kaka Kalelkar, Rao Bahadur Jhaveri, Mr. P. M. Raiji, Sjt. Shankerlal Banker and others, who were suddenly attracted to our dismal corner to praise the work of the Samaj without the asking of its officials. In half an hour's visit they saw everything, knew everything, and said everything and how could we say anything against the responsibility of these leaders of public opinion?

Let us inform the public that the official do not find time to visit Walpakhadi, much less to work for the people. They come sometimes, talk to none, and depart after a few minutes after seeing how their paid Harijan servants are carrying on the work. This is their "silent" service for the Harijan brothers. The "silent" work is also backed, according to the annual report, by concerts held from time to time before leading citizens to the tune of a brass band with bugles and drume. The vocal "silent" service needs to be appreciated.

The Khaddar account as audited by Mr. G. S. Abhyankar, the Auditor, and as shown on page 3 and 9 are as follows:

CREDIT SIDE.

Khaddar Hundies Rs. 1,621-3-0

DEBIT SIDE.

Purchase of Khaddar Rs. 128-8-0

Tailoring expenses Rs. 623-13-3

BALANCE ON HAND.

Khaddar Hundies as shown on the credit side Rs. 1,621-8-0

The monopoly of truth is again with the Savarnas; but we dishonest Harijans wish once more to assert that only about 250 uniforms were given at the time of the concert in 1932. Most of them were taken back after the concert. The fact that "saris" and blouses were given to women shows that they were given for the photograph and the concert. The uniforms given to girls were likewise withdrawn. Does the Hindu Sevak Samaj keep a register of stocks and are signatures of those who receive the uniforms taken?

The Samaj now agrees that their "regular Montessori school" only includes the washing of faces of Harijan children by a paid Harijan teacher who is paid about Rs. 10 per month. They want to justify that the creche which provides for six children and the above item justifies an expense of Rs. 1,060|- We congratulate them on their sense of proportion. The Hindu Sevak Samaj is now distributing grams, pedas, shrikhand and laddus since the last one month to keep up the attendance of the school. Is this educating the children, or are they instilling in minds of children, between 5 and 8 years old, the instinct of beggarhood which destroys their self-respect? Are they using public money to cause us indigestion or is it Hindu charity?

In a handbill appealing for funds it was stated that the Samaj runs a night school, library, gives medical aid etc. Why were some of these items not shown in the annual report? Where is the night school? Where is the library? Where is the medical assistance? Who is teaching gardening to students?

Are we boys dishonest? What reason can we have to object to its work if it was done for our benefit? The Rs. 700|- obtained for a band, and shown as cash on hand in the accounts, has been handed over to the Gujerat Vyayam Mandal. Similarly the proceeds of the 1932 concert were handed over to the Gujerat Vyayam Mandal, and no accounts have yet been given to the public. What is then the relation between these two institutions where the workers are almost the same; but whilst some of them are honorary workers in the Hindu Sevak Samaj, they are paid workers in the Gujerat Vyayam Mandal?

It is no use quoting big names. It is well-known that the Presidents and high officials of public institutions do not care to know everything of the waters which flow under the bridge.

Why has a man like Mr. Morarji Narottam, the treasurer of the Samaj resigned from the institution?—Yours, etc.

R. M. MAKWANA
K. R. SOLANKY
P. R. SOLANKY
D. H. KOLI
M. M. BABARIA
T. G. SOLANKI
M. R. JADAV
A. M. BABARIA
G. M. CHOUHAN
D. B. RATHOD
D. D. WAGHELA
B. M. PARMAR
P. N. BORICHA
J. N. BORICHA
A. S. PADAYA
G. A. GOHIL
B. M. VAGHELA
M. J. RATHOD
K. M. JADAV
G. M. BABARIA
J. L. RATHOD
A. V. CHARANIA.

"Ignorant Comparison"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It was a wise man who once said:—"Religions are like "cows" of different colours, but they all give one kind of milk which is of the same colour—white. "This is quite true. All religions contain excellent moral precepts mingled with a good deal of superstitions which disfigure them. If this was not the case, they would not have endured so long. Their presentation is no doubt, expressed in different imagery, cults and rites according to the culture of the peoples they are meant for. Some of these rites and cults like those of Christianity, Islamism and Zoroastrianism are more refined than others and appeal to people of a higher aesthetic culture; while others like Hinduism which is more than 3000 years old, appeal to people who are still in the agricultural and pastoral stages. It is absurd and offensive on account of this to hold one religion to be superior to another. They all, in the long run, answer the same purpose, namely, satisfy the supernatural longing in man and reconcile him to his environment.

Such being the case, you have done well to characterize the comparison which the "Examiner" a Catholic weekly of Bombay, sought to make between Hinduism and Catholicism as "Ignorant Comparison", and your correspondent "Zoroastrian" had done a service in drawing attention to this. That sectarian paper does not mind being very offensive when other people's beliefs and creeds are concerned, but can be very touchy when its own is merely criticised. A

(Continued on page 12.)

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The refreshment of "4711" Eau de Cologne with the fragrance of "4711" Tosca
"4711" Tosca Vanishing Cream
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"4711" Tosca Compact and Loose Powder
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Of pollen-like fineness
"4711" Tosca Lotion
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"4711" Tosca Brillantine
Ensures gloss and tidiness
"4711" Tosca Soap
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READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from page 11.)

right thinking person will have no hesitation in saying that "The Examiner" is quite wrong and very offensive when it says that the Hindu Shastras are full of obscenities and do not provide a clear moral ideal. A casual acquaintance with the Gita, which is admitted by all to contain very high moral precepts, will show how biassed and prejudiced some of these Catholic writers can be towards other religions.

It is true that Hinduism is burdened with many objectionable features. The exploits and antics of some of its gods and goddesses are admitted by cultured Hindus, themselves, to be childish and objectionable, albeit they have symbolical meanings for the less intellectual. But have not all religions passed through the stages in which some parts of Hinduism are still entangled? What about Catholicism? Has it not borrowed a good deal from paganism? It has doubtless refined a good deal of this, but all the same, the borrowing is there. It's trinity is admitted by all serious thinkers to be far inferior to that of Hinduism which has the merit of a rational interpretation which the other has not. Its worship or veneration of saints and the Virgin Mother has been copied from paganism. It's rosaries, medals, scapulars, holy water, bell, candles, holy images, statues and the rest are all of pagan origins. Its baptism, exorcism, and most of its sacraments have been derived from former religions. Its noble founder, indeed was baptized in a holy river by St. John the Baptist, probably a Brahmin priest, in the same manner that Hindus believe they are purified when they bathe in Holy Ganges. Christ is worshipped as the son of Jehovah, nay, as Jehovah himself who, in the Old Testament; is represented as being fond of flesh and blood. He like some Hindu gods caused his incarnation through a daughter of man, and his son was born in a stable among shepherds just like Krishna, the incarnation of Vishnu! It is true that certain aspects of Hinduism still favour animal sacrifices which I admit, are objectionable, primitive and superstitious not to say cruel. But what about Catholicism? Is it not based on the same idea of blood sacrifice, though it is presented in a less crude fashion? The idea can be traced from the same origin as that of the Hindu or any other religion on blood sacrifice. Can the "Examiner" deny this? The "Examiner" also pokes fun at the Hindu belief in incarnation and innumerable re-births. Is this more fantastic than the belief that a soul will be reunited in after life with those it loved on Earth? Consider the absurdity of it. A person who may have had six wives and died at a ripe old age is going to be re-united with all of them. Some of them who died quite young and beutiful! A young married man who died is going to be re-united with his wife who lived to die as an old hag. A young father who died leaving young children who grew to be very old people and so forth.

As regards the moral superiority which the Catholic claims, it will only suffice to silence the "Examiner" to ask it whether a Catholic, as we see him here, is a better man or woman than a Hindu, a Parsee, a Mahomedan or a Jew.—Yours, etc.,

BROAD-MINDED

Byculla Monopolist

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The way in which the supply of meat is made in the several parts of "Urbs Prima in Indias," leaves much to be desired and class forth urgent attention of the Municipality.

In some districts there are more meat shops than in other districts which generally proves to be for the good of the residents as owing to the competition, the consumers generally get good quality of meat. When that rivalry is lacking, naturally the quality of meat offered for sale is poor.

A notable instance of this class is the meat shop in the Byculla Vegetable and Meat Market (opposite the Gloria Church). There are two meat stalls run by a contractor for all the stalls of the market, and including those for vegetables?

The stuff sold in these two stalls referred to above leaves much to be desired. The people who have to buy it, perforce, know well the poorness of the quality; but they are helpless as the other meatshop nearest to the locality, is beyond the Victoria Gardens site—a pretty long distance.

There are some meat vendors who are ready to sell good stuff in the Byculla Market, but as the contractor has got all the stalls in his possession, he demands rents, payment of which would leave no profit to the vendor. Thus the supply of meat on this side of Byculla, where are two Parsi Colonies and a large number of Christians and meat-eaters, is at the mercy of this vendor.

Why this man who is a contractor for all the stalls, being an interested party, is allowed to run two stalls himself is a mystery.

But the mystery deepens when it is remembered that this same contractor (who, it is alleged, has the backing of a big meat contractor having dealings in one of the biggest markets of the city), is constructing a bigger market at his own expense just behind the present structure, which will be shortly open for public use. As it is to be his own private concern, it is feared it will be his sole monopoly to reserve meat stalls,—the number of stall to be kept this time is believed to be six—for himself or his associates. No outside vendor has an earthly chance of taking a stall there and the same old complaints of poor quality of mutton supplied there will remain.

In the Crawford and Null Bazar markets, two of the city's biggest markets, as well as in some small markets, meat of good quality is sold at annas four only. Just look at the contrast, in the Byculla market it is sold at five annas.

The question naturally arises, what is the Municipal Department concerned doing? Has it heard no complaints about this state of affairs? And what, I ask, are the Corporators of the Ward, who at the time of the last general election gave all sorts of promises to do their best for this ward, doing? The time for the next general election is also drawing near, and it is to be seen who champions the cause of this district.

A pertinent question arises. If the Corporation has for some reason or other allowed the contractor to erect a new building, has it yielded all its powers to him? Why can it not publicly auction the hiring of the stalls for meat, thus avoiding the chance of a monopoly?—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Defective Assembly Electoral Roll

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The way in which the electoral roll for the ensuing Assembly elections has been prepared is not at all satisfactory can be seen from the following few names which instead of appearing in F Ward (so far as my information goes) appear in G Ward. Therefore in order that no votes for the Congress may be lost it is the duty of the voters to see to where their names appear and get their numbers and the parts in which they appear beforehand. If that is not done it will be very difficult to get the numbers on the day of the election.

The names which appear in G Ward Part I.

263. Choolimuttam Venkateswara wara Vadyar Subramania Iyer, 6. Kachra Napoo Building, G.I.P. Matunga.

1448. R. Janakiraman, 2nd Floor, Mahavir Building, Matunga.

1198. N. G. Narasinman, Matunga. G.I.P., 128, Mahavir Building.

1205. N. Palyam, No. 55, B.I.T. No. 2 room, Matunga, G.I.P Railway.

1457. Raghavachari R.V., No. 3, Keshav Napoo Building, Matunga, Bombay.

1501. Ramanujan M.S., No. 14, Nanji Ladha Building, Matunga, Bombay.

I have given only a few names while going through one of the lists in Part I of G Ward. I do not know what will be the case if I were to go through the whole lists of all the wards. Therefore, I request the voters who are going to vote for the Congress to be on the alert and see that they exercise their votes.—Yours, etc.

Oct. 31. S. NAGASUNDARAM.

Constituent Assembly

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Babu Rajendra Prasad's presidential address gives to the Nation the courage and optimism. In his address Rajen Babu has unsparingly brought to the light the hollowness of the White Paper Reform Schemes, which the British Government have determined to impose on Indians. He has very lucidly explained and demonstrated that the white paper falls far short of Indian aspiratons. Also has had very cleverly pleaded the case of the Congress Parliamentary Board. But we find the real Rajendra Prasad, at the conclusion of the address when he says "Swaraj only came through dynamic Mass action" In pleading the Council entry programme as passed by the A.I.C.C. at Patna, Rajendra Babu missed to mention the chief programme of the Parliamentary Board namely; the calling of the Constituent Assembly to decide the future constitution of India. This is glaring omission in the President's address. Mention at Constituent Assembly, was more necessary as it is one of the chief items of the Council programme advocated by the C.P.B. to plead their case for the Council entry and this idea of the calling of the Constituent Assembly approved by the Congress Socialists who are a force to be reckoned with even though they are opposed to the Council Entry programme as a whole as they don't think, that merely capturing the legislatures, if its is not backed by "the dynamic mars action" will help us in gaining the country's object.—Yours, etc.

M. S. R.

Vile Parle Municipal Election Scandal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the mass of evidence that is now available, it is clear beyond doubt that the electoral roll on which the next municipal elections will be held is most unsatisfactory and incomplete. A careful scrutiny of the roll with the help of a friend brought out one fact that although scores of names of Deccani voters have appeared twice or even thrice, not a single name of Gujerati voters appears for a second time. Another fact which was prominently brought to my notice was that the names of over a hundred lady voters appear for the first time as if civic consciousness has suddenly sprung up amongst this class of voters. The plan was simple and it was this. The husband if he was either a graduate or paid income tax was enrolled as a voter and his wife came in as a tenant although the rent receipt was passed in favour of the husband. The municipal authorities did not compel the would-be lady voters to produce the rent receipts as they should have done because very few landlords would care to let out their premises in the names of women as it is more difficult to deal with them than men. Even those who had no qualifications to vote have been enrolled and even such names appear on two different roads. My friend gave me an instance of an acquaintance of his who was a private tutor in his family and this tutor has been put on two different roads although he stays with his uncle in a single room tenement and has no voting qualifications whatsoever.

The Collector has done well in asking the President of the Municipality to report on the various points raised by your correspondents and although it is nearly a fortnight, the Special Committee appointed to investigate and submit an authoritative report to the President in order to enable him to send a suitable reply, has done nothing so far beyond recording statements from certain parties. I am afraid that the tactics employed by certain councillors to delay the reply are meant to shield certain parties responsible for this bungling. It is upto the Collector to send for a copy of the roll and investigate into the matters complained of in your columns, personally or through his deputy and take strong measures to deal with those responsible. For this purpose, the present electoral roll, will have to be scrapped and a fresh one prepared. I trust that Mr. Dillon will rise to the occasion and lose no time in dealing with this matter with a firm hand.—Yours etc.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

Nehru Road.
Vile Parle, October 30.

Mr. Sarda & Col. Gidney

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 26th ultimo appears news that Sjt. Harbilas Sarda has obtained a recommendatory message from Colonel Gidney and has addressed a personal appeal to the European voters of the Ajmer-Merwara constituency of the Legislative Assembly.

It is really a sad commentary on the mentality of those who call themselves nationalists. Col. Gidney is an Anglo Indian every inch and cannot be expected to recommend one who is likely to go against the wishes of his community—which has not made common cause with Indians in condemning the White Paper. The duty of the voters of Ajmer-Merwara is quite clear. Let them register it at the polls in favour of the most suitable candidate.—Yours etc.

A CITIZEN OF AJMER.

Reply To Mr. Tairsee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is amusing to find Mr. Tairsee again on the scene of controversy having at one time definitely declared that he would rather devote his time and attention in canvassing votes for Mr. Jamnadas Mehta than replying to your correspondent. The comparison between his retreat and the alleged retreat of the Congress is as invidious as it is uncalled for. Mr. Tairsee is hoisted with his own petard when on the one hand he abuses the Congress by charging it with having committed "harakiri" and, on the other hand, tries to prove that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has been a consistent Congressman throughout his life. If according to Mr. Tairsee's views the Congress has become an enlarged edition of Seva Sadan, he should not have taken the trouble to prove that Mr. Jamnadas was a better Congressman than the other two candidates. This may perhaps be due to the high blood pressure from which Mr. Tairsee is suffering.

I am surprised at Mr. Tairsee charging the Congress with imitating the scheme of Sir Frederick Sykes relating to the village uplift work. The resolution relating to the Village Industries Organisation was sponsored by Mahatma Gandhi and has no bearing whatever on the dubious scheme of Sir Frederick Sykes of whom Mr. Tairsee seems to be a great admirer.

Mr. Tairsee's defence of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta as being a better Congressman than the other two candidates falls to the ground when it is admitted that since the Lahore session of the Congress Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has in and out of season abused the Congress as well as Mahatma Gandhi, has flouted the mandate of the Congress by standing as a candidate for the Assembly, has not stood by the Congress in carrying on the second Civil Disobedience campaign since January 1932 and has against his life-long principles signed a humiliating pledge of the Sanatanists forgetting that at the time he had supported the one-cup-resolution in the Bombay Municipal Corporation for boys and girls without distinction of caste or creed.

I do not admit that the political career of one of the candidates is blank as suggested. On the contrary Dr. Deshmukh has been known in Bombay as holding strong nationalistic views, has always supported the Congress through thick and thin, has been instrumental in bringing about the existence of the Congress Free Hospital, has presided at one of those historic meetings held in the Azad Maidan to condemn the action of the Police in reference to the treatment of women, has put up a strong fight in the Indian Medical Council from the Nationalist point of view and has always offered his services to the Congress whenever demanded. It is absolutely untrue that Mr. Munshi was ever an opponent of the Congress. His leanings from the beginning were for the Congress principles and at the commencement of the Civil Disobedience Movement he gave up his large and lucrative practice, joined the Congress movement and courted imprisonment aggregating to about three years. Recently, he was mainly instrumental in re-shaping the Congress Constitution and was often consulted by Mahatma Gandhi on intricate legal and constitutional questions. The charge that Mr. Munshi has no political anchor could well have been applied to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who has always followed the foolish maximum, "Consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds." He has always thought himself above the Congress and failed to carry out the Congress policy and its mandates.

The Lahore session of the Congress passed a resolution boycotting Councils because it wanted prominent Congressmen who were then in Councils to carry on the direct action of Civil Disobedience. Now that the fight has been suspended, the Council entry programme has been renewed. From that it does not follow that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was right in flouting the mandates of the Congress after the Lahore Session.

The Parliamentary Board was perfectly justified in ignoring the claim of Mr. Jamnadas inasmuch as Mr. Jamnadas never stood by the Congress and on the contrary openly abused it in reference to its policy and programme. Nobody minds Mr. Tairsee canvassing for Mr. Jamnadas Mehta if he gives a go-bye to his lifelong principles.

I strongly demur to the claim of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta as being a staunch Nationalist and Congressman. On the contrary, from what has been stated above it is clear that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is an anti-Congressman and no true Congressman would cast a single vote in his favour.

I am glad to find Mr. "Tairsee" stating that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is not a Sanatanist. It also appears from the rejoinder of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta appearing in the issue of the "Times of India" of 1st November that his views on untouchability remain unchanged. Let Sanatanists be aware and not vote for Mr. Jamnadas as Mr. Jamnadas is not likely to keep his promise after the elections are over.

If my appeal to Mr. Tairsee still falls on deaf ears and he is still adamant and unrepentent, I am equally adamant on my principles and appeal to the voters not to be misled by the misleading statements of Mr. Tairsee but to stand solidly by the Congress remembering those famous lines of "Hamlet" with a little variation:

"Words without action
Never to voters go."—Yours, etc.,

A VOTER.

A Catholic Grievance

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will give publicity to the following thereby helping the cause of the voiceless and the helpless and also of education and progress.

Great long and continuous agitation was carried on to have the East Indian Catholics transferred from the Damaun Diocese to the Archdiocese of Bombay under Archbishop A. Goodier, S.J., or any other English prelate succeeding him. Rome and Lisbon entered into an agreement on 15th April, 1928, which brought for the first time in the See of Bombay a Portuguese. Dr. Goodier resigned, or was forced to resign. Petitions on petitions, made to Dr. Lima for the introduction of the religious convents and schools, agricultural, industrial and high into the benighted regions of Bombay Suburban, Kolaba and Thana Districts, have been ignored, appeals to the same effect to the Apostolic Delegate, Bangalore and the Congregation of the Propaganda Fide, Rome, have fared no better. On the other hand, the funds of the churches, funds made up by the benefactions, etc., of the Native Christians of Bombay, etc., are literally being drained for the maintenance of the Zaroli Missions for the conversion of the pagans, the depressed and the untouchables. If the Archbishop and the Propaganda Department wish to have the Zaroli pagans and Gentiles as they term them to be Christians, they should not use the money collected from our parish churches for their purpose and leave in the lurch and cold the descendants of converts made about four hundred years ago. The backward condition of our own people appeals for justice and notice.

Fearing to take up more of your valuable space, I content myself with begging the attention of the ecclesiastical authorities to the undesirability of dumping the contemplated diocesan seminary at Parel, where the convent of Jesus and Mary stands and to the desirability of having parochial boards established for the administration of funds and properties of parish churches.—Yours etc.,

"VOX."

Vile Parle Municipality

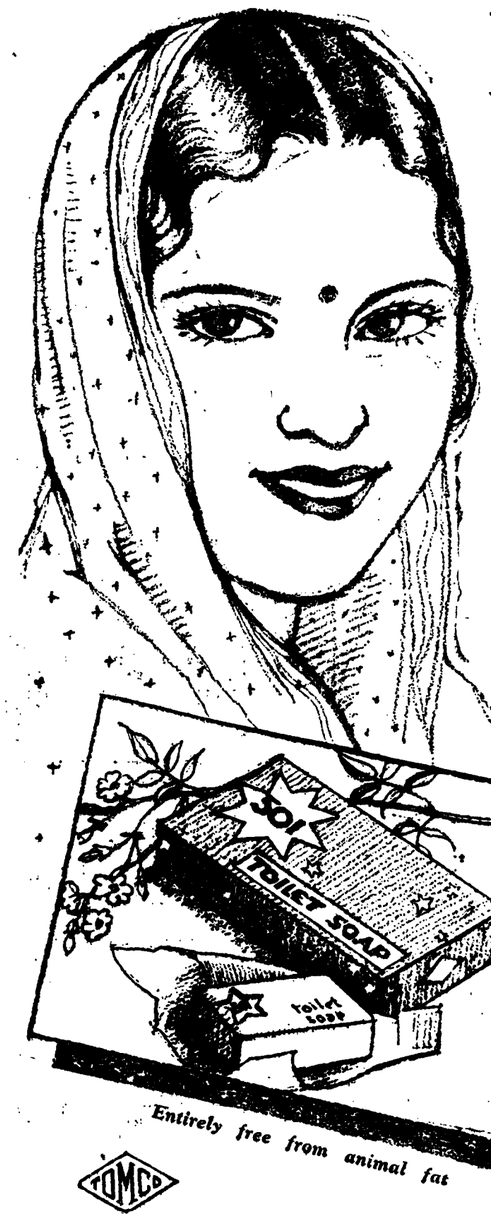
To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Now-a-days the so-called "disgusted" people seem to have become suddenly active and are displaying a very keen and unusual interest in the Municipal election affairs. Irregularities are daily paraded, commented upon and reported to the Press through the columns of your esteemed paper. I must, however, protest in the name of decent rate-payers that undue advantage is being taken of these columns in featuring these matters. Whatever the cry may be, are these complainants prepared to explain as to why they did not look into these things and report the matter to the Local Municipal authorities in time if at all they were in earnest? Did not the Municipality notify requesting the Parle public to bring to their notice any irregularities or objections? Were the complainants sleeping then or were they ignorant of their own duties and obligations as the rate-payers of the Municipality?

These people further suggest that the Government Officials should investigate the matter, evidently presuming that the Officers do not understand what their duties are in this respect. Is this not an insult to the Officers?

Those who feel aggrieved owe it to themselves that they should have rightly approached the Municipal authorities in time to rectify the omissions or lapses if any had occurred. The rules governing their powers in this respect are clear enough and it is no use to write anything chimerical later because things are not moving as they wanted.—Yours, etc.,

P. L. K.



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Our Tokyo Letter

WHAT INDIA CAN LEARN FROM JAPAN

Undaunted And Aggressive Spirit To Fight And Overcome Misfortunes

(From Our Own Correspondent)
TOKYO (By Air Mail.)

The surest criterion of national strength is the people's ability to overcome disasters. Every foreigner in Japan is simply amazed at this national strength of the people of Japan, with which they are cheerfully and rapidly rebuilding over the destruction caused by typhoon.

UNDAUNTED SPIRIT.

It is enccuraging to observe everywhere the manifest signs of undaunted spirit that becomes aggressive in fighting misfortune. Already the work of reconstruction in the storm affiliated localities has begun, and as days pass, the work will bear a still more impressive testimony to this spirit. The action is spontaneous; the people may be forced to submit to the violence of elemental forces while they rage, but once the storm is over, they begin the task of erasing the traces of nature's vandalism. Nothing can keep them down.

The typhoon was a great misfortune, but it would have been a still greater misfortune and this calamity failed to provoke that combative spirit that always arises in the face of an adverse situation. I have noted this spirit, with a renewed sense of cheer and admiration, as it is being expressed in the strength to meet a most trying circumstance. It is more than consoling and reassuring to witness the revelation of this strength that proves its worth to recover what has been lost and to restore everything in better shape.

This spirit was markedly prominent in the wake of the great earthquake of Kanto in 1923. The reconstructed capital and other cities and towns to-day are standing monuments to the valour, fortitude, and patience of the afflicted people. The same can truthfully be said of the people in the typhoon swept districts.

CHILDREN'S PART.

Millions of school girls and school boys (from the age of 5 upwards) are all busy like a huge army, raising funds for the typhoon victims. Every child has contributed something from his pocket money and students of every school have held prayers for the souls of those who fell victim to the typhoon.

Thousands of school children have written letters of sympathy and encouragement to their comrades in schools, which have collapsed.

At every station, hotel, restaurant, public office, play ground, subscriptions are being raised and whole Japan is as active as though a war has been declared. Truly speaking Japan is bravely fighting to rebuild what unkind elements of nature have destroyed.

No other country, not even America could have given a better proof of national strength, discipline, courage and fellow feeling as Japan has given, and this is the reason, why foreigners are helping them generously. Russian Red Cross alone has sent one lakh yen.

WHAT GOVT. IS DOING.

While the Government of Japan is sparing no pains to help the people and is advancing no less than 15 crores yen (for loans to victims, besides millions spent for immediate relief) the Emperor has personally donated a sum of no less than 44 lakhs yen for free distribution. Every municipality, District Board, Chamber of Commerce is donating thousands and lakhs to help typhoon victims. Tokyo Municipality alone has donated 2 lakhs yen for relief.

WHAT BANKS ARE DOING.

While all the banks in Osaka are busy preparing for a generous advance of loans to aid the rehabilitation of the medium sized and smaller commercial and industrial enterprisers in the storm afflicted areas, the Industrial Bank has decided that the loans should be advanced even without mortgage to some of the bank's old customers, provided that the record of transaction with them in the past is satisfactory. It is understood that a considerable volume of loans will be made to munitions factories under the individual credit system, in view of the fact that there are many among these enterprisers whose credit is good

ACTS OF HEROISM.

The typhoon left behind it devastated towns and villages, but it also left behind numerous beautiful acts of heroism.

In the primary school of Toyotsu village in Toyono-gun, Osaka Prefecture, 300 pupils were awaiting the beginning of classes when the typhoon hit the building. The structure was torn apart and the roof crashed down upon the children within. Villagers hurried to the scene and began digging out the imprisoned pupils Amid the wreckage, they discovered the body of Miss Pujiko Yoshioka, a teacher. In her lifeless embrace were five children who thus shielded, had escaped sure death.

WHAT NEWSPAPERS CAN DO.

The newspapers of Japan are playing the best part in the campaign for relief. The "Osaka Mainichi" alone has raised a sum of about 15 lakhs in two weeks and is doing yeomen service to the needy. All other newspapers are doing their best.

In appreciation of the mission of newspapers, the 4th division authorities lent a 20 kilowatt and a 10 kilowatt electric generator, owned by the 4th battalion of the Takatsuki engineering corps, to the Osaka Mainichi, when the paper was suffering from a lack of power. The generators were taken to the office of the paper in two trucks.

TEACHER'S SACRIFICE.

In many cases they saved the pupils' lives by sacrificing their own. For instance Fujiko Yoshioka, a young widow with a small daughter in the Toyotsu school, was found dead under a fallen beam, safely shielding five pupils. Another teacher, Ayuko Kondo of the Ajiwara school, stood like a pillar under the fallen ridge of the roof and, while her head was crushed, three children she held in her arms were saved.

The typhoon knocked down the works of the dishonest and made a group of socially least rewarded people and innocent little children bear the brunt of the penalty and pay for it with their lives. What irony! Yet let us not fail to perceive the hand of the divine in this tragic- irony—how much baser the dishonest have come to appear and how much nobler the sacrifices!

Several landlords in Osaka have cancelled in full the September house rent of their tenants in view of the typhoon damage. To the victims of wind and storm, the exemption from rent is most timely and welcome when there are so many things that must be bought after the devastation.

JAPAN PLANS TO GO DRY

Premier Thinks Prohibition Will Revivify Spirit Of His Countrymen

The Japanese Prime Minister has issued a secret circular to all the provincial prefects urging them to encourage local temperance associations so that when Prohibition is enforced—as it will be soon—the opposition will not be so strong, says the "Sunday Express."

The Premier declares that "Prohibition will revivify the Nationalist spirit of the Japanese people and add to their strength."

Another inducement officials must hold out to saki-drinkers—saki is a heady brew of rice—is the prospect of "Japan's complete economic domination of the world, chiefly of Asia, if by Prohibition she can increase her output of goods at cut-throat prices.

The Japanese authorites are issuing free pamphlets giving statistics of the increase of America's output in the early period of Prohibition.

Apparently no fear is felt by the Japanese Government that a dry regime may breed bootleggers, gangsters kidnappers and speak-easies.

They rely on the fervent patriotism of the people and on their well-known self-discipline.

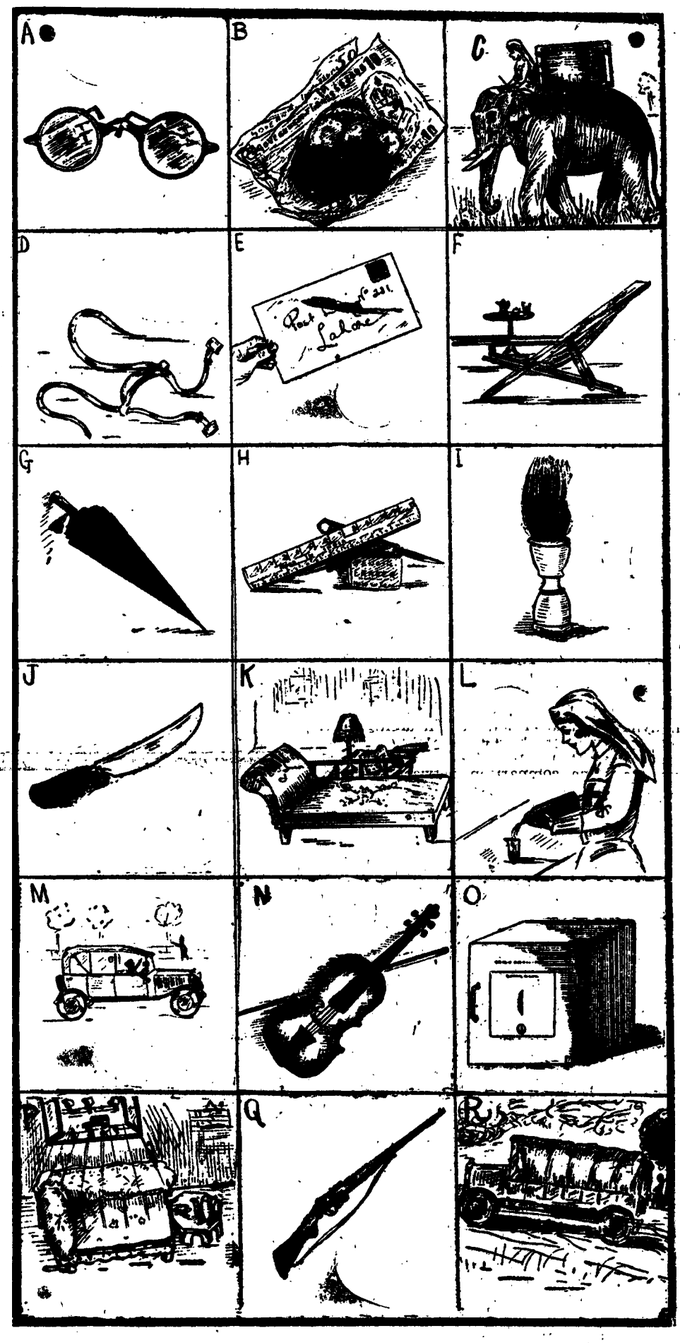
Characteristically Japan will continue, according to the "dry" Greamers, to manufacture cheap liquor for export to foreign countries.

Kill Kidney Trouble Quick

Thousands of sufferers from Kidney trouble and Bladder weakness have stopped Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Lumbago, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity and Loss of Vigour by a Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Sisstex). Gently soothes, tones, cleans, and heals, raw sore kidneys. In 15 minutes Cystex starts purifying your blood. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. Get Cystex at all chemists.

UTILITY COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	CONSOLATION PRIZES
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



This time you are asked to find out for what use or purpose the articles, shown in the set of illustrations, on the left marked A, B, C, ... are meant. The set of pictures on the right numbered 1, 2, 3,..... illustrate the use of the purpose for which corresponding pictures on the left are suitable. For instance Letter Box Number 17, in the set on the right indicates the use or the purpose for posting letters and the picture marked E on the left shows a covered envelope. You have, therefore, to enter Number 17 against illustration E in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures and send your entries before 14th November observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST—Entries by Registered Post must be sent to our Office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER, POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

2. Competitior may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 14th November, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel." The Prizes will be announced on the 22nd November, 1934

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right	Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
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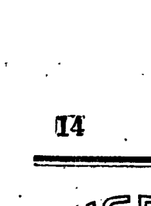

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Our Baroda Letter

DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE AMONG PEOPLE

Rural Re-construction Schemes Forging Ahead

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Nov. 1.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda had stated at the session of the Fourth Gujerati Literary Conference held at Baroda in April 1912 that "The best thoughts of other nation's should be made ours, not through the dead languages of Ancient days, but in our own living language of the present, not through the cold languages of the chilly north, but in our own warm tongue which we drank in with our mother's milk "and in order to enable people to gain access to best thoughts of the world His Highness announced a donation of two lakhs, of rupees to further the cause with a view (1) to further the advancement of the people (2) to enable the present and the future generations to procure the best books for reading and also (3) to encourage publication of useful books in vernaculars. Since 1917 considerable progress has been made and upto July 1934, 229 works were published in the Shree Sayaji Sahitya Mala, and 118 published works in the Shree Sayaji Balajanmala.

Education Code Amended.

Sections 61 to 69 of the Vernacular Education Code have been amended in which (1) the Commissioner of Education is to give encouragement to authors from funds (2) Best books in English and other languages to be got translated (3) definition of Translation (4) appointment of the Managing Committee (5) Director of Oriental Institute to be in charge of the Translation Branch (6) Encouragement to printers are main features. Aicording to 69 (a) The authors as well as publishers of the books published in the two series shall be at liberty to print all subsequent editions; and (b) permission of the Government will not be necessary for the purpose.

After the arrival of Dewan, Sir. V. T. Krisnamachariar in Baroda, the programme of rural reconstruction is pacing on rapidly. Villages of Baroda State have schools, co-operative societies, Panchayat, etc., with the addition of a dispensary, will be self-sufficient and independent units for socio-economic uplift of the state.

STUDY OF LAW IN GERMANY

BERLIN, (By Mail).

Reichsminister of Justice, Dr. Gurtner, on July 22, 1934, issued an ordinance for the study of law which is another, extremely significant, step toward unification of the administration of law in the Reich. Beginning October 1, 1934, the study of law throughout the Reich will be administered on uniform principles and under the direct supervision of the Reichsminister of Justice. The new regulations for training and examinations lay special stress on the idea that what the nation needs and wishes to have trained is neither scholars remote from life nor mere technicians of law but powerful men of strong characters who on the basis of a thorough professional knowledge and a general political education are able to be real leaders, judges and counsellors of the people.

As to the external organization of the course of training at least three years of university study, "first" state-examination in law, three years of preparatory service, "grand" state-examination—the ordinances does not contain any essential changes, particularly for Prussia. For a number of States, especially in Southern Germany, the course of training is shortened by one or two semesters. For Prussia there is one important innovation: the junior barristers (referendars) will have to pass a seven-month course of work in State or municipal administration. The grand state-examination will in the future be conducted by an uniform administrative body directly responsible to the Reichsminister of Justice, the Reichs Bureau for Examinations in Law.

FERRIES WASHED AWAY

POONA, Nov. 3.

A message from Pandharpur reports that 94 ferry boats were carried away by the flood in the Chandrahasa river in Sholapur on 1st November when there was heavy rain. No loss of life is reported.—A.P.

INSURANCE IN INDIA

Competition Of Foreign Companies

(CONTRIBUTED.)

In the Indian Insurance Year Book for 1933 just published the Government Actuary reports that the number of companies which are subject to the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act 1912 and the Indian Insurance Companies Act 1928 is 319 out of which 169 companies are constituted in India and 150 outside India. Most of the Indian companies carry on life assurance business only while most of the non-Indian companies carry on business other than Life. As reported in the year book for 1932, the number of companies was 282 out of which 136 were constituted in India and 146 outside India. The increase in the number of Indian companies is due mainly to the addition of Life Assurance Companies. While this tendency of increase in the number of Indian companies cannot be taken as a healthy development, the addition of four foreign companies cannot but do more harm than its additional number signifies.

Total Business.

The total new life assurance business (excluding business on the dividing plan) effected in India during the year 1932 amounted to 139 thousand policies assuring a sum of Rs. 27.2|3rd crores and yielding a premium income of Rs. 1-1|2 crores as against 125 thousand policies assuring a sum of Rs. 26?2|3rd crores and yielding a premium income of Rs. 1 2|5ths crores in 1931.

The share of Indian and Non-Indian companies regarding new life business can be seen from the following figures.

(In crores of rupees.)

Companies	Year 1931	Year 1932.
Indian	17	19
British	3 1|3	3 2|3
Dominion & Colonial	6	5
German	1|3	2|3

The German and the British companies show a slight increase while the Dominion and the Colonial Companies show substantial decrease in the new business acquired. The predominance of India in this field is quite evident and it is strongly believed that the competition that still exist in this field can be ousted in no time under proper protective legislation.

A Heavy Price.

The total life assurance business effected in India and remaining in force at the end of 1932 amounted to 774 thousand policies assuring a sum total of Rs. 178 crores including reversionary bonus additions and having a premium income of Rs. 9 crores. Of this the share of Indian companies is represented by 564 thousand policies assuring a sum of Rs. 102 crores and having a premium income of Rs.4-3|4 crores. From the above we can see that the annual average premium per one thousand of the sum assured is Rs. 48|10|- in the case of Indian companies and that in the case of Non-Indian companies is Rs. 56|-. Taking into account the effect of duration of policies and other factors on the above figures it can safely be stated that the Indian Insuring public have to pay a heavy price to the Non-Indian companies than to the Indian companies for an equivalent purchase.

The Life Assurance Fund increased from Rs. 22-1|2 crores in 1931 to Rs. 25 crores in 1932 and the average rate of interest realised was 5 2|5th per cent as compared with 5-1|2 per cent. in 1931. The total assets of the Indian companies amount to Rs. 31 2|3, thus recording a rise of Rs. 2 2|3 crores over previous year's figures. The total amount of assets of Non-Inian companies have increased from Rs. 37 3|5 to 37 6|7 crores.

Some Indian Life offices who have extended their operations outside India have increased their business from 66 lacs of rupees yielding a premium income of Rs. 4 lacs to Rs. 72 lacs yielding a premium income of Rs. 4-1|4 lacs.

Net Premium Income.

The net premium income of all companies under insurance business other than life assurance was Rs. 2-1|2 crores in 1932, being the same as the previous year's. The share of the Indian companies was Rs. 2|3 crore and that of the Non-Indian Companies was Rs. 1 4|5 crore as compared with Rs. 3|5 crore and Rs. 1 7|8 crore respectively, in 1931. Although the Indian companies show a slight increase in their premium income, the larger slice goes to the foreigners.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

dications in the Tory newspapers that if the Labour Party Peers think of resorting to drastic action to obstruct the passage of the Sedition Bill, the supporters of the Government will without hesitation take similar drastic steps to defeat them. However, when one looks at the list of Labour Peers one is hardly encouraged to believe that they will adopt a course similar to that of the Irish Nationalist Party in the pre-war Parliament or the methods of the German and French Communists in their respective Parliaments.

Doomed To Failure

In foreign politics, the situation in Europe has not assumed grave proportion after the Marseilles assassination or the recent attempted revolt by the Spanish Communists. The Far Eastern situation, on the other hand may become one of immediate importance. The naval policy of Japan does not appear to create any serious antagonism between Japan and Great Britain although it threatens to widen the gulf between America and Great Britain. It seems, as emphasised by Mr. Vernon Bartlett, that the present naval conference is doomed to failure. Mr. Bartlett thinks that an agreement will not be reached except after long and patient negotiations and any suspicions as to British policy might add to the natural impatience of the Americans, whose horizon is blocked by their Pacific problem, while British attention is taken up with a number or lesser clouds hanging over Europe. As a matter of fact there is a shrewd suspicion in political circles that the mission of a very responsible body like the British Federation of Industries has gone out with the connivance of the British Government. It is now freely suggested in London that the so-called commercial mission from Great Britain is openly indulging in discussing matters that relate to higher politics under the camouflage of discussing higher finance. In spite of the official assertion that the British delegation had no official status and thus no right to discuss, even demi-semi-officially, any question of Anglo-Japanese political relations, Lord Barnby and his colleagues on the Federation of British Industries Mission after talking of linking Britain and Manchukuo in a chain of friendship, added that "the British Government has full knowledge of our objects, and has given us every encouragement." It is, therefore, hardly surprising that this statement was regarded in Tokyo as a "feeler". It is believed that the proposals, as at present discussed by the so-called British and Japanese merchants in Manchukuo are tantamount to an economic partition of China between the two Powers and a definite flouting of all agreements and arrangements of the League of Nations. According to a diplomatic correspondent a host of busybodies in the City have assured the Japanese that recognition and alliance with Manchukuo are, to be had, if not for the asking, at any rate in return for a few concessions. As the ulterior object of the British Industries Fair Mission has been exploded by newspapers like the "New Statesman and Nation," the "Manchester Guardian," the "Daily Herald" and the "News Chronicle," it seems now that the British Government will shrewdly watch the reactions of other nations to the so-called conversations between their merchants for which the Government has been held responsible on all hands. It is asserted that if the British Government had really no hand in these conversations, the gist of the conversations of these "merchants" is sufficiently serious to make it obligatory upon the British Government to issue a statement regarding the conversations. The continued silence of the Government on this issue confirms the belief that the Mission of the British Federation of Industries is not an insignificant private affair of a few merchants from the City.

The financial crisis has no doubt been overcome for which the British public is ready and willing to give due credit to the present Government. Nevertheless, there are many other alarming factors which are turning the electorates against the Government. It is now realised that the financial crisis has not been got over purely by banking manipulations but has been brought about by imposing poverty and starvation on working class homes. The economic and social services of the country have not placed the Government on a high pedestal of enlightened and civilized rule. Its policy towards Ireland and India is also not calculated to increase harmony within the Empire. The Ottawa Agreement has not pleased its friends or foes. Because whilst the foes believe that it has destroyed the common liberty of action, the friends believe that it has not helped Britain sufficiently under the disguise of developing Empire trade.

Labour Party's Chances

These appear to be to-day the developing factors which would operate in deciding the results of the next general election. North Lambeth and Swindon by-elections held during this week are very good indications that the country will want a Labour Government in 1935 once again as perhaps a lesser evil, and it is even believed that Mr. Lloyd George may yet drift into a future Labour Government as a strong electoral card against the Tories. In the industrial constituency of North Lambeth, the electorate has already brought a heavy defeat upon the Government candidate who has narrowly escaped forfeiting his deposit. Thus the electorate have demonstrated that no one wants Mr. MacDonald's so-called socialist followers. The working class voters look upon them frankly as imposters and even the Tories seem to take the view that unless MacDonlites show the courage of openly and officially joining the Conservative Party, they have no use for them. The Government candidate at North Lambeth was, as I mentioned last week, Mr. MacDonald's former private secretary, Mr. F. Markham and I wonder what the Parsees of Bombay now think of their wisdom in calling him out as their special adviser when his own English community repudiated his political ability and his claims as a serviceable economist in such a pronounced manner.

Indian Candidates

The municipal elections to be held on Thursday next will be another indication of the growing unpopularity of the National Government. The Labour Party has already started a vigorous campaign in all the Boroughs and the Communist Party has decided not to create any kind of disruption in working class wards where the Labour Party has put up candidates to oppose Tories and other Government supporters. Among the candidates adopted as Labour Party representatives, include two Indian residents from Clerkenwell and Holborn areas. Dr. C. L. Katial who resides in the former Ward is to fight on behalf of Labour as one of the Finsbury candidates, whereas, Mr. Krishna Menon, the Secretary of the India League, will contest for Labour a seat in the Saint Pancras Ward. The third candidate who belongs to the Communist Party is Mr. Shapoorji Saklatvala but I fear that his prospects of being elected are very remote. It is most astonishing that the machinery of the Communist Party moves very slowly in election propaganda and if Mr. Saklatvala finds himself defeated, he will have to admit that his Party was beaten by the Labour Party who has forestalled all other Parties with a formidable propaganda in favour of its candidates.

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INDIA'S CURRENCY POLICY

Danger Of Low Reserves

By D. B. Tilak.

The currency policy of the Government of India requires to be surveyed from the point of view of experience of other countries in the world in respect of currency reserves. Almost all countries in the world have tried to increase their gold reserves and have also added to their other reserves by creating special exchange equalisation funds but in India the Government has been following the policy of drift relying upon the sterling rupee link as their main support. The events during the last three years have caused a precipitous fall in the value of exports and a fall in India's active balance of trade, and suspicions have been expressed about the soundness of Government of India's policy in the matter of Indian Gold stocks and Indian currency. Rapid decline in India's balance of trade in merchandise is one great source of anxiety which may at any time force India into a financial debacle. Before we proceed to discuss the position of Indian currency reserves, we beg to point out the steps taken by England for safeguarding her currency and the reserve during the last 3 years. In the month of October, 1931, England had a special reserve of about 27 million sterling brought forward from previous accounts and even then a special reserve of 150 million sterling was created in the form of exchange equalisation fund at the time England went off gold in 1931. This Exchange equalisation fund was earmarked to support the sterling whenever it would show weakness not warranted by the situation. In May 1933 England created special exchange equalisation fund of a further sum of Rs. 20 million sterling in order to strengthen the hands of treasury in maintaining the sterling at its proper value. Thus during the period of the last three years Britain created a total special fund of 377 millions for supporting the sterling on the world exchange. Side by side with the creation of these equalisation funds the Bank of England entered upon a policy of purchasing gold and increasing the gold reserve of the Bank. In October 1931 the gold reserve of the Bank stood at £120 millions. In October 1934 the total stocks of gold with the Bank of England earmarked as currency reserve stands at £192 millions worth of gold at its original parity. Thus England added about £72 millions worth of gold to the currency reserve. We may state here for the information of our readers that every country in Europe and America has increased its stocks of gold reserve during this period. In addition to the purchases of gold for currency reserve America has created special fund amounting to 2,000 million dollars and continental countries have also followed the same policy.

Some countries have more than doubled their gold reserves during this period.

Position In India

Turning to India, we find that the Government of India has done nothing to strengthen the Indian Gold reserves, on the other hand the policy adopted by the Government of India has caused an export of huge quantity of gold amounting to 200 crores.

On the 31st March 1931 India had a gold standard reserve amounting to 53 1|3 crores and a currency reserve equal to the amount of currency in circulation viz. 160 crores. The Government of India has done nothing to implement the reserve fund even when the silver prices were going down day to day and even though the total amount of silver currency in circulation and in the currency vaults exceeded the figure of 200 crores and even though the intrinsic value of the silver rupee had gone down to 33 per cent. With regard to the stocks of gold in the currency reserves, we find that India had one 41-1|2 crores worth of gold as against a total circulation of 182 crores of paper currency and 125 crores of silver rupees in circulation in the hands of public in all a total token currency of 307 crores and stocks of gold work out to 14.3 per cent of the total silver and paper currency in circulation or 24 per cent of the paper currency only.

More than 200 crores worth of gold has been exported from India during the last 3 years but Government has not only neglected to stop the drain but also has failed to avail itself of the opportunity to purchase gold and strengthen the reserves.

We beg to point out the percentage of Gold to the total currency in circulation in the case of some of the important countries.

Name of country	Percentage of gold to notes circulation	Percentage of gold to total liability.
Bank of England	50	35.8
New York Federal Bank	..	58.6
U. S. Federal Reserve	62.9	68.4
France	100	78.1
Switzerland	127	97
Belgium	45	45
India	24	14.3

Fall In Reserves

The currency reserves of England have been strengthened twice during the last 3 years, but in the case of India, there has been no addition to the reserves. On the other hand, there is a fall in the reserves owing to the actual loss of 26 crores and 71 lacs sustained by the Government on sale of silver from rupees withdrawn from circulation in the currency department up to 31st March 1934. This loss is not written off as yet; and there is an immediate liability for loss in respect of the 16 crores of silver bullion held partly in the currency reserves to the tune of 13-1|2 crores of rupees and partly lying in the hands of the secretary of state amounting to 2-1|2 crores. In addition to this liability, there is an immediate liability for loss in respect of the 35 crores of silver coins which the Government of India will have to take over from the paper currency reserves during this year and dispose of the same as silver bullion.

Failure to provide further reserves for Indian currency on the same lines as the British sterling in the year 1931, when the rupee was thrown off gold, and in 1932 when England added further reserves and the huge losses of 26 crores and 71 lacs incurred by the Government of India as stated above, and the immediate losses likely to be incurred in respect of the 16 crores of silver bullion and 35 crores of silver coins in the paper currency reserve which will have to be withdrawn by the Government of India indicate that the gold standard reserve will be wiped out by these operations.

The Reserve Bank act provides that the amount of silver coins to be transferred to the Reserve Bank shall not exceed 50 crores of rupees. The amount in the paper currency reserve now stands at 85 crores of rupees and 16 crores of silver bullion. Thus, at the time of handing over of the Reserves by the Government to the Reserve Bank, Government would be left with 16 crores of rupees silver bullion and 35 crores of silver rupees, in all Rs. 51 crores entailing a further loss on silver to the extent of not less than 27 crores.

The Gold standard reserve was established to back the total rupees in circulation at its gold value.

Gold Standard Reserve

The following are the details of the Gold standard reserve:—

1.	Cash at short notice at the Bank of England	£ 621
2.	British Treasury Bills	£15,851,928
3.	Other British and Dominion Govt. Securities	£21,995,117
4.	Gold in England ..	£ 2,152,334
	Total	£40,000,000

Equivalent to 53-1|3 crores at 1s. 6d. per Rupee.

Debiting the loss of 26 crores and 71 lacs the total of the Gold standard reserves stands at less than 27.62 crores and if the immediate losses on the 51 crores of silver rupees are adjusted the whole of the reserve would be wiped out.

There are about 125 crores of rupees in circulation in the hands of the public in accordance with the estimates made by various finance writers in India. Considering the present circumstances, and looking to the tendency of the public to treat the rupee as a mere token and the increasing preference for adoption of paper currency in place of silver rupees, a large amount of rupees is still likely to be returned back to Government. The losses to government on such amounts would remain a contingent liability which may have to be provided for in future.

Paper Currency Reserve

The paper currency reserves which to-day are worth about 182 crores as per accounts of the Government of India are really worth much less. The gold standard Reserve is totally wiped out by the losses on silver already incurred and likely to be incurred in the immediate future. The Currency Act of 1927 provided that that Indian rupee shall be a gold standard currency and shall be equal to about 8.4 grains of gold. The total reserves would be handed over to the Reserve Bank, at the present market value of the reserves, we find that out of the paper currency reserves of 182 crores the distribution is as under:—

Silver Rupees	50
Gold	44.5
Securities	87.5
	182

The reserves consists of 44-1|2 crores in Gold, 87-1|2 crores held either in sterling or in rupee securities, and 50 crores in silver rupees. The silver rupees amounting to 50 crores valued at their bullion price are worth only 30 crores gold rupees, 87-1|2 crores of sterling and rupee securities at the present market rate are equal to only 52-1|2 crores of gold rupees. The total gold value of the reserves would come to only 127 crores gold rupees as against 307-1|2 crores of total currency in circulation, or 182 crores of paper currency or about 37 per cent of the total currency in circulation and about 70 per cent of the note issue.

The Contrast

The total British currency of £385 millions is to-day supported by reserves of the gold value of 535 millions, which stand at 140 per cent of the currency in circulation. If the Reserves are valued on the sterling basis, the price of gold in the Bank's vaults is increased by 113 millions to 306 millions sterling and the total of reserves stand at 229 per cent of the currency in circulation. On the other hand, as against a total Indian circulation of 307-1|2 crores the gold value of reserves is only 127 crores or 30 per cent and if valued in Sterling at 18d. Gold worth 44-1|2 becomes 74 crores, the reserves amount to 282 crores or about 70 per cent of total circulation and 117 per cent of note issue.

Our grievance is that when the whole world was strengthening its reserves, India has lost heavily in silver account. The gold standard reserve would thereby be wholly wiped out and the paper currency reserves if valued in gold are only worth 127 crores as against 183 crores of notes and 307-1|2 crores of silver and notes.

Comparison Between England And India

	England	p.c.	India	p.c.
Reserves in Gold	192	50	44.5	24
Gold & securities at gold value	535	140	127	70
Gold and securities at Sterling value	762	230	212	117

It will thus be seen that India's reserves stand at only about half the percentage of England.

Is Aluminium Poisonous?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have followed with keen interest the controversy in your columns regarding the suitability of aluminium for cooking utensils and food receptacles. Mr. Venkata Rama Iyer has been rather rash in his condemnation of this metal.

Aluminium has a variety of uses and in no field is it more utilized than in the food industries. Its remarkable stability, its resistance to dilute inorganic acids, atmospheric influence and heat, give it manifold advantages over other metals.

Aluminium is slowly attacked by salts and, of course, there is a reaction when it comes into contact with alkalies for any length of time. Organic acids have no effect on it, except in the presence of salts.

Commercial impuritis in the metal favour oxidation, but as most chemists will agree a superficial film of oxide is advantageous as it helps resist corrosion of the metal.

With the almost universal adoption of the electrolytic method for the production of this metal a very pure form of Aluminium can now be obtained which, in its industrial uses, gives every satisfaction. In fact, in our present state of knowledge this metal efficiently replaces and easily surpasses anything formerly used for cooking purposes.

As a chemist, who has been in active practice for several years, I have had occasion to subject aluminium to varied tests and can vouch for its stability within limits and that it is safe to use for cooking, etc.

At a recent Science, Congress in Paris several research and experimental chemists testified to the safety and reliability of this metal for food utensils. Mr. Lyer must surely realise that big concerns engaged in the production of Aluminium and manufacturers of Aluminium ware must have the assurance of their technological experts as to the suitability of their material for their intended purposes.

He quotes from some Health journals in support of his contention. I am afraid most of us are familiar with these publications and the fantastic ideas of some of their contributors, who believe that a strict following of their methods will remove all the ills that flesh is heir to.

I wonder whether My. Iyer has any personal knowledge of the chemistry of Aluminium. He may then tell us what injurious products result from the interaction of this metal with acids and alkalies and how they affect the health of people. As far as I am aware no medical man of repute has attributed the cause of such and such a disease to Aluminium.

One may ask Mr. Venkata Iyer whether he is on the side of progress and is anxious to avail himself of the amenities that modern chemical research and applied chemistry afford; or whether he would prefer to hark back to the days of our barbarous ancestors when any old thing was good enough.—Yours etc.

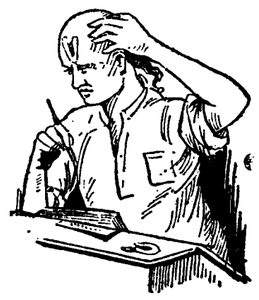
E. L. D'AVOINE B. Sc.
November 3.
3, Morland Rd. Byculla.

A SELECTION of BEST ORANGE PEKOE TEAS From High Grown Nilgiri Estates.

O.P. BLEND

AMBER TIPS TEA CO., LTD
BOMBAY — CALCUTTA.

Keep Your Hair On!



It is not in your hair the trouble lies. You may pull it all out and still be unable to concentrate.

The fact is—

YOU ARE RUN DOWN.

When the system gets clogged up the body is filled with toxins and every organ suffers. Brain, nerves, liver and bowels are retarded in their functions

You feel mentally inert, physically unfit and morally incapable, baffled by study or effort. You are morbid, sensitive, timid, weak, sluggish, inactive and depressed.

Get rid of the incubus before it poisons your relations with your friends family, teacher or employer.

STEARN'S DIGESTIVE & TONIC TABLETS

relieve, lubricate and tone up the entire system build up the nerves, stimulate the liver, enrich the blood, strengthen the muscles, remove constipation and ensure perfect co-ordination of circulation, digestion and assimilation and the elimination of all poisons from the system.

Obtainable of all good chemists and stores.

THE
SOUTH INDIAN
GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

BRANCHES ALL OVER INDIA

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN UNDER EFFICIENT INDIAN MANAGEMENT

ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES OF CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL AND MARRIAGE ENDOWMENTS

A GOOD EMPLOYER FOR ACTIVE AGENTS.

Bombay Branch:
ISMAIL BUILDINGS,
381, Hornby Road.

INSURE WITH
WESTERN INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., SATARA.
Total Business in force Rs. 2,00,00,000.
BONUS per thou. per year Whole Life Rs. 25 Edwt. Rs. 20
Liberal terms to Policy-holders & Salesmen. Please apply: MANAGER.

Remove film and reveal the beauty of your teeth

PEARLS are precious—but not so precious as the glistening pearls in your own mouth—*your teeth*. A smile that reveals clean, sparkling teeth adds an alluring . . . a glamorous touch to facial beauty.

To reveal the natural beauty of your teeth, you have but to remove film. Film is that slippery coating on teeth which you can feel with your tongue.

Removing film is, and always will be, Pepsodent's chief duty. Today's Pepsodent performs that duty better than ever before. Its new cleansing and polishing material brings a change in the appearance of teeth within a short time. Only Pepsodent contains this revolutionary material. Therefore, no other tooth paste gives the same results.

Send for your free ten-day tube of Pepsodent today. See how quickly and safely it rids your teeth of decay-producing film—how it polishes them to sparkling brilliance.

FREE 10-day tube

The Pepsodent Co.,
P. O. Box 473,
Singapore, Sts. Settlements.

Please send me a free ten-day sample of Pepsodent Tooth Paste. I enclose ½ anna in stamps to cover cost of mailing.

Name.....

Address.....*City*.....

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RAPID PROGRESS

New Business Completed 1933

Rs. 94,16,500

1933 Bonuses Declaration per 1,000 per annum.

Rs. **23/-** on Wholelife policies

Rs. **18/-** on Endowment policies

is the surest sign of the company's STABILITY & POPULARITY Among the Insuring Public.

PROMPT PAYMENT of CLAIMS A Special Feature.

BEST FACILITIES OFFERED TO INFLUENTIAL & ENERGETIC AGENTS

For Agency Terms Apply to the Manager

Bombay Life

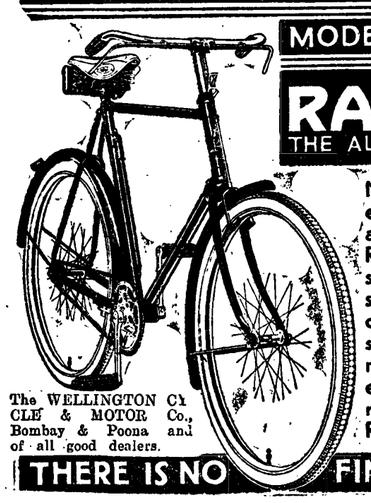
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Bombay Life Bldg., Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

SEE THE POPULAR MODEL OF THE

RALEIGH

THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE



Note the superb finish of every part, the fine lines and graceful appearance. Ride it—and realise the supreme comfort of the saddle position; the ease of pedalling; the responsiveness to the lightest muscular effort. Built entirely of finest steel, rust-proof finished, the Raleigh is built to last.

The WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Bombay & Poona and of all good dealers.

THERE IS NO FINER VALUE!

Trade And Finance

Money Rates Easy During The Week

DECLINE IN SHARE BAZAR

Reaction In Gilt-Edged Market

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

From Our Special Correspondent.
Bombay, November 2.

MONEY.

Money rates continued easy during the period under report with call funds quoted between 1 and 1 1|2 per cent. Maturities of treasury bills during the week amounted to Rs. 163.75 lakhs and the market was in further possession of funds to the tune of 1 1|3 crores through sales of sterling to Government. Investment in treasuries amounted to Rs. 324.25 lakhs, including Rs. 174.25 lakhs of intermediates and the average rate of acceptance of tenders was practically unchanged at Rs. 1-7-10 per cent. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank shows a decline of Rs. 230.50 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates: One month 1 1|4 per cent: Two months 1 1|2 per cent: Three months 1 3|4 per cent. and Six months 2 to 2 1|2 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on October 26, 1934 shows a large increase of Rs. 315.09 lakhs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 27,94,67,000 as compared with Rs. 24.15 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 31.93, an increase of 2.68 per cent. over last week. Loans and Cash credits have receded by Rs. 91.08 lakhs and Rs. 32.05 lakhs respectiveiy, while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 26.29 lakhs. Government deposits are down by Rs. 144.11 lakhs to Rs. 9.30 crores, while other deposits have increased by Rs. 128.23 lakhs to Rs. 76.80 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 3 1|2 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Gilt-edged were steady during the early part of the week following advices from London where India sterling stocks were in better demand and 3 1|2 per cent loan was quoted at £9 7|8. The rate for 3 1|2 per cent.. Rupee paper in the local market improved to Rs. 92|1. There was a reaction during the later part to Rs. 91-11 following a drop of about £1|2 in 3 1|2 per cent. India sterling stock. Other series were practically unchanged with limited investment inquiry. 3 per cent 1941 bonds is quoted at Rs. 99-3. 3 1|2 per cent 1947-50 loan was unchanged at Rs. 101-3. 4 per cent. 1930-70 loan kept steady at Rs. 107-7, while 1943 loan eased to Rs. 104-15. 4 1|2 per cent 1955-60 loan was steady at Rs. 112-12. 5 per cent 1939-44 loan remained unchanged at Rs. 107-12. 1940-43 at Rs. 108-12 and 1935 loan at Rs. 101-14. 5 per cent 1945-55 loan kept steady at Rs. 117-6. 5 1|2 per cent 1938-40 loan was unaltered at Rs. 108-12. 6 1|2 per cent. Bom. Dev. loan was quiet at Rs. 103-15 and 6 1|2 per cent. treasury bonds at Rs. 102-14.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange ruled steady this week with sellers of readv T.T. at 1|6-3|64d and buyers at 1|6-1|16. Fresh business was again transacted in gold for export, which together with the appearance of a few merchandise export bills accounted for the steady tone. At this week's bidding for one million sterling Government allotted approximately 73 per cent. In the forward market. 1|6-1|32 was available up to February 1935.

Fluctuations in the Paris-London and New York-London Cross Rates were comparatively narrow this week, the former moving between 75.06 and 75.78, and the latter between dollars 4.95 3|4 and dollars 4.98 3|4, the closing quotation being 75.59 francs and dollars 4.98 respectivelv. The Belga and the Italian finished at 21.38 and 58.15 respectively.

GOLD.

Prices in the gold market moved within the range of about five annas per tola in consonance with the fluctuations in the New York-London and Paris-London and Paris-London cross rates, but the tendencv on the whole was downward. The quotation for ready after opening at Rs. 34-12-9 improved slightly to Rs. 34-14-3 but declined to Rs. 34-9-6 and again reacted and closed at Rs. 34-11-0. Fresh business for export was again transacted but the volume was comparatively small this week as the prices remained above parity during the latter part. Arrivals from upcountry were smaller averaging some 10,000 tolas and stocks on hand approximate 12 lakhs tolas.

A further large shipment is expected to be made to-morrow. The price of gold in London opened at 140sh.3 and after improving to 140sh.7d. declined to 139sh.7, but improved to 139sh. 10d at the close. The quotation for sovereigns moved sympathetically the closing rates being Rs. 21-13-6 and Rs. 21-14-0 for ready and forward respectively. The total exports of gold per s.s. "Naldera" on 27th October 1934 amounted to Rs. 219.32 lakhs. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 34-14-3 and Rs. 34-9-6 for ready, Rs. 34-15-3 and Rs. 34-10-6 for 22nd November settlement and Rs. 35 and Rs. 34-11-6 for 21st December settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 57,659 in bar and coin.

SILVER

The weakness manifest last week persisted during the period under report and prices declined further on unloading by bulls in the local market by about a rupee per 100 tolas. Advices from London were also not encouraging the spot quotation declining from 23-13/16d to 23-3/8d but closing at 23¼d. In the local market ready after opening at Rs. 65-3 gradually dropped to Rs. 64-1 on Wednesday but recovering somewhat to Rs. 64-7 it eased off to Rs. 64-3 and finally improved to Rs. 65. The dollar in Shanghai was practically unchanged moving between 1/4-1/16 and 1/3 15/16d. The turnover was fair-sized but mostly inter-bazar The daily offtake has improved and averaged some 65 bars, while stocks on hand continued at the high figure of 10,000 bars. In London the quotation for forward declined from 23-15/16d to 23-7/16d and closed at 23-5/8d. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 65-3 and Rs. 64-1 for ready and 27th October settlement, Rs. 65-7 and Rs. 64-4 for 26th November settlement and Rs 64-15 and 64-7 for 27th December settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 27,400 in coin.

SHARES

The recovery that had set in towards the close of last week continued during the early part of the week, but there was a sharp setback in prices yesterday following liquidation by weak holders and sale by bear operators. At the lower levels, however there was some resistance and prices closed somewhat better. The turnover was moderate, but largely confined to carry-overs owing to the current settlement. Cotton mill shares showed price appreciations during the early part but suffered a fall at the close and the following were the fluctuations in some of the leaders:

Bombay Dyeing Rs. 906/4-912/8 881/4; Century Rs. 310-311/4-294/6-; Central India Rs. 321/4-321/14-301/4; Kohinoor Rs. 210-211/4-198/12-; New Great Rs. 216/4-207/8; Simplex Rs. 105/10-106/14-97/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 233/2-234/6-206/4.

Similar conditions characterised the miscellaneous section. Tata Iron Ordys after improving from Rs. 98 to Rs. 100-8 declined to Rs. 95-4 and Defds. after rising from Rs. 423/12 to Rs 437/8 eased off to Rs 403/12 2nd Pref. shares closed at Rs. 154/8. Tata Hydros kept steady at Rs 156/14, while Andhra Valleys after rising from Rs. 1557/8 to Rs 1590 closed again at Rs. 1557/8. Tata Power shares likewise improved from Rs. 1366/4 to Rs. 1372/8 and lost some Rs. 32 to Rs. 1340. Alcock shares were quieter at Rs. 202/8 and Bombay Burmahs suffered a sharp fall from Rs. 450 to Rs. 399/6. Bombay Trams were stedy at Rs. 156/14 and Bombay steams showed small price recession to Rs. 274/6. Scindia Steams were steady at Rs 12/6. Cenment shares were quieter, Bundis closing at Rs. 32/8, Indian Cement at Rs. 345 xrts and Katni Ordys at Rs. 329. Shahabad Cements moved between Rs. 350 and Rs. 343/2 at the close. Industrial Investment shares continue at a premium of Rs. 17. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij and Tapti Valleys coninue unchanged at Rs. 840 and Rs. 757/8 respectively. Other railway shares showed little or no price changes.

Imperial Bank shares declined from Rs. 1620 to 1605 and contributories from Rs. 411/4 to Rs. 408/12. Bank of India shares kept steady closing at Rs. 119/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rt. 33/4.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

London, Nov. 3.

	To-day's Price
December	12.10
January	12.14
March	12.19
May	12.22
July	12.20
Middling Spot	12.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

London, Nov. 3.

December	12.13
January	12.17
March	12.22
Middling Spot	12.43

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

London, Nov. 3.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	23,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	14,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price
October 1934		—
November 1934		6.57
December 1934		6.55
January 1935	6.56	6.54
February 1935		6.51
March 1935		6.49
April 1935		6.46
May 1935		6.44
June 1935		6.42
July 1935		6.40
August 1935		6.34
September 1935		6.29
October 1935		6.24
Middling Spot		6.82

INDIAN COTTON

London, Nov. 3.

BROACH:	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.13
Fine (Good Staple)	5.28
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.43
C. P. OOMRA:	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.00
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.15
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.30
BENGAL:	
Good	3.22
Fine	3.32
Superfine	3.33
SCINDE:	
Good	3.37
Fine	3.47
Superfine	3.57

SEEDS

London, Nov. 3.

To-day's Price

Linseed La plata, Hull c.i.f ton £9/2/6 Nov-Dec sellers.

Linseed Calcutta London c i f ton £10/12/6 Nov-Dec sellers.

Linseed Bombay London c i f ton £11 Nov-Dec sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull cont. ton £10/5 Nov-Dec sellers.

Castonseeds Bombay Hull cont. ton £10/2/6 Nov-Dec sellers.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull cont. ton no offers.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

London, Nov. 3.

	To-day's Closing
SAKELLARIDIS:	
October 1934	—
November 1934	8.10
December 1934	8.09
January 1935	8.12
March 1935	8.14
May 1935	8.15
July 1935	8.16
F G F Spot	8.38

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 3.

Silver:—Business small.

	To-day's Price
Spot	23-1/2
Forward	23-5/8
Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£6/19/10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.

Interest Day to Day Loan unchanged.

Interest 7 Day's market Loan unchanged.

LONDON PRODUCE

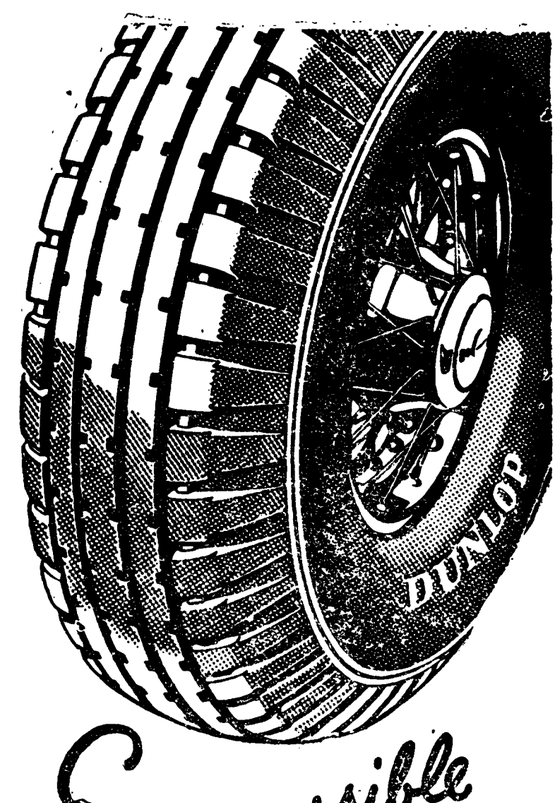
London, Nov. 3.

To-day's Price

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, parcels 21/9 Nov-Dec sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo, parcels 22/3 Nov-Dec sellers.

Wheat South Australian, parcels 25/3 Nov-Dec sellers.



Every possible improvement in tyre construction is embodied in

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The Performance Tyre

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CASTOPHENE

CHOCOLATE LAXATIVE

ACTS GENTLY LIKE NATURE

Agents:
CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO., Princess Street, BOMBAY.

PIECE-GOODS

Bombay, Nov. 2.

(Bombay Millowners' Association)

Grey Unbleached.—	Rs. a. p. per lb.
Longcloth (S quality)	0 10 6
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	0 10 6
Shirtings	0 9 9
Dhoties (upto 1|2" nakhi border)	0 10 0
Drills	0 8 6
T. Cloths	0 10 0
Domestics	0 10 9
Salita	0 10 0
Chadars	0 10 3
White Bleached—	**per piece**
Longcloth	Not quoted
Striped Shirting	Not quoted
Twills	Not quoted
Dyed Goods.—	
Dyed Longcloth (black)	6 9 9
Dyed Longcloth (napthol red)	Not quoted
Fancy Goods—	
Susi, Grey Weft	Not quoted
Susi Check	Not quoted
Sholapur Coating	6 10 0
" "	5 8 0
Striped Drills	Not quoted
Kashmere Cloth	Not quoted
Towels per dozen	5 6 0
Yarn.—	**per lb.**
4s Bump (nominal)	0 4 0
6-1|2s All Waste	0 4 3
8-1|2s	0 4 9
10-1|2s	0 5 3
12-1|2s	0 5 6
16s	0 6 6
20s	0 7 3
24s	0 8 0
32s	0 9 6
40s	0 11 9

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 3.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.38
Amsterdam	7.36
Brussels	21.30
Madrid	36.43
Milan	58.18
Berne	15.28-1/2
Paris	75.53
Prague	119.12
New York Closing Cross rate	4.97-7/8

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 3.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard.

No. 25 c and f Calcutta per cwt. unchanged c and f Bombay per cwt. unchanged c and f Karachi per cwt. unchanged.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/4.

LINSEED OIL

Linseed oil naked London per cwt. 17/6 Nov sellers.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt. 18/1-1/2 May-Aug sellers.

RUBBER

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 6-11/16 sellers.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
November 3

Dogra, Dunston, Bassein.
Takliwa, Fishley, Durban.
Haideri, Dyke, Busrah.
Varela, Beytough, Busrah.
Vita, Denne, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.
November 4.

Nizam, McLure, Java.
Chybassa, Sinclair, Calcutta.

LOADING.
November 3.

Steamer Tuscania for Liverpool.
Steamer Takliwa for Durban.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT

S.S. Takliwa:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Takliwa arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with mails, a general cargo and 344 passengers.

S.S. Dogra:—The T M Co's steamer Dogra arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bassein with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Haideri:—The E. S. N Co's steamer Haideri arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo.

S.S. Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Vita:—The B I S N Co's Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Nizam:—The T M Co's steamer Nizam sailed yesterday for Java, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Chybassa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chybassa sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Nov. 2.

3 Manju Maru 3848 Karachi 4|11 O S Kaisha.
4 Pres. Johnson 9487 N.Y. 2|11 F F Campbell & Co.
9 Tango Maru 4238, Karachi 2-11, N Y Kaisha.
12 Clan Macbride 2981 B'nagar 5|11 J Finlay & Co.
15 Rauenfels, 4207, Bremen 7-11, L Edwards, Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Gharinda 3212, Calcutta 4/11 M M & Co.
3 Ellora 2386 Karachi, 3|11 M M & Co.
6 Skuld 649, Bangkok, 4/11 F F Campbell & Co.
9 Alipore 3241, Japan 3-11, M M and Co.
14 Chyebassa 4022 Calcutta 3-11 M M & Co.
15 Hashemi 293, M'Coast 3|11 S Hassam & Co.

PRINCESS DOCK

A Lalita 283 M'Coast 2/11 Malabar Steamship.
B Kohinur 3240, Calcutta, 2-11, T Morrison and Co.
F Jalaputra 3113, NF. NF. Scindia S N Co.
N Nizam 3334, Rangoon 3-11, T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind 8-11, P & O S N Co.
Cathay, 8|11 P & O S N Co.
Burdwan, 8|11 P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India, 12|11 P & O S N Co.
Corfu, 15|11 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Mundra, 6-11, M. M. and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Tuscania 7-11, G T Co.
City of Venice 3|11 K N Co.
FOR GOTHENBURG.
Ceylon 14-11, I Edwards Ltd.
FROM HULL.
Kioto 10-11 J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Rauenfels 12-11 L Edwards Ltd.
Wartenfels 6-11, L Edwards Ltd.
Giekerk 17-11, L Edwards Ltd.
Sonnenfels 27-11, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Victoria 5-11, M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Col de Lana, 6|11 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
President Monroe, 15-11, F F Campbell and Co.
President Vanburen, 29-11, F F Campbell and Co.
Lindonbank 4-11 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Dalhart 8-11 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM KOBE.
Mayebashi Maru 18|11 N Y Kaisha.
Juyo Maru 23-11 O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore 9-11 P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 16-11, P & O S N Co.
Havre Maru 11|11 O S Kaisha.
Pacific Maru 26|11 O S Kaisha.
Havana Maru 9|12 O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru 1|12 N Y Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 16|12 N Y Kaisha.
Anyo Maru 30|12 N Y Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Mooltan 10-11 P & O S N Co.
Balarat 13-11 P & O S N Co.
FROM DUBLIN.
Takliwa 3-11, M M and Co.
Kenya 17|11, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Comorin 3-11 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan 10-11 P & O S N Co
Rajputana 17-11 P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
President Johnson 2-11, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Rauenfels 6-11 L Edwards Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
Victoria NF M Italiana.
FOR KOBE.
Alipore 3-11, P & O S N Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bamora 7-11, M M & Co.
Varela 8/11 M M & Co.
Haidari, NF, S Hassum & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Chybassa, 4-11, M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nizam 3-11, T M Co.
Jalabala, N F, S S N Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Skuld N F, F F Campbell & Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Akbar NF T M Co.
FOR KARACHI
City of Venice NF, K N Co.
Dogra NF, T M Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi 12-11, T M Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LANDING DATES.

S S Rauenfels (of carried cargo)	31-10-34
S S Tango Mar	31-10-34
S S Bhadravati	1-11-34
S S Dayavati	1-11-34

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Nov. 3.

S.S. C|o Venice for Liverpool:—1280 bags myrabollams J Moolchand and Co; 5120 bags groundnut cakes Kilachand Devchand; 26 drums castor oil A Hargovandas and Co; 50 bales cotton waste Eastern Trading Agency.

For Manchester:—30 bales cotton waste Eastern Trading Agency; 15 bales cotton fly G M Vyas and Co; 250 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal and Co; 154 drums castor oil A Hargovandas and Co; 102 drums castor oil Bharat Oil Mill; 100 bags soapstone powder Shaw Wallace and Co.

S.S. Ranenfels for Hamburg.—103 drums castor oil Bharat Oil Mill; 36 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 26 bags groundnut oil cakes M Hoosein and Sons.

For Antwerp:—56 cases Indian cashunuts Mangaldas and Co; 1 case ghee Trivedi and Co; 220 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

For Gothenburg:—70 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora.

For Laspalma:—3 cases brass ware D Chellaram.

For New York:—1 case brass ware, Lee & Muirhead.

For Boston:—50 bales cotton fly Sapt Textile Products Ltd.

For Passages:—25 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. Victoria for Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 440 bales cotton raw Italindia Cotton Co.

For Famagusta:—18 bales and 1 case cotton long yarn Sassoon David and Co.

For Alexandritta:—55 bales cotton hug yarn A H Diab; 50 bales cotton hug yarn S J David and Co; 55 bales cotton twist M A Al P Abdulrazzak.

For Port Said:—8 bales cotton hug yarn S J David and Co.

For Naples:—110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton raw Italindia Cotton Co.

For Jaffa:—20 bales cotton twist M A Al Abdulrazzak.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Nov. 3.

S.S. Targastia from Trieste, Agents Lloyd Triestino.

From Trieste:—1167 cases glass bangles; 105 budles boards; 193 bales packing paper; 799 cases nails; 264 cases news printing paper; 250 pieces axles for railway cars; 44 cases hemp twine; 100 bags small calic glue; 365 bales paper; 20 cases electric lamps; 22 cases fez caps; 100 pieces steel axles; 200 pieces iron wire; 46 cases enamel ware; 222 cases iron chains; 10 cases glass beads; 22 cases rubber comos; 58 bales and 90 pieces steel in pieces.

From Fiume:—4548 pieces pine rough boards.

From Spalato:—150 sheets asbestos cement feat sheets; 20 crates cement red slates.

From Venice:—40 crates litharge flakes; 29 cases woollen tissues; 5000 pieces marble tiles; 630 pieces marble slabs; 33 cases woollen moulding; 33 cases glass beads; 21 cases cotton embroideries.

From Bori:—225 bags almonds; 20 cases soap laundry.

From Brindisi:—2115 bags almonds.

From Messina:—20 barrels citries ash.

From Leghorn:—110 bales rugs; 14 bales mellon rugs; 21 bales woollen tissues; 59 bales woollen travelling rugs; 14 cases shaddy goods.

From Port Said:—115 cases glass beads.

M. V. Fusijama from Java, Agents Lloyd Triestino.

From Souraya:—51 bags betel nuts.

From Tjilotgok:—4396 bags sugar.

From Batavia:—120 bags betel nuts; 10 cases quinine.

S.S Kohinoor from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.

From Calcutta:—3985 tons B. coal; 15 drums cresole oil; 100 bales gunnies; 703 bales sacking; 200 bales jute twine; 390 bales hessian cloth; 280 bales B. twills.

From Madras:—125 drums lubricating oil.

From Negapatam:—500 empty steel barrels.

From Tuticorin:—145 bags oreed husk dust; 15 bags caselamour; 80 cases Bengal colour matches.

From Cochin:—1000 bundles coir yarn; 469 bundles coir rope; 265 cases tea; 21 tons scrap iron.

From Calicut:—100 chests tea.

S.S. Conte Rosso from Trieste, Agents Lloyd Triestino.

From Trieste:—14 cases electric machinery; 213 cases shoes; 14 cases electric lamps; 13 cases radio apparatus.

From Venice:—13 cases twine; 10 bags potatoes.

S.S. Jalaputra from Moulmein. Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co.

From Moulmein:—7513 bags rice; 533 pieces teak posts; 1589 pieces teak planks; 13431 pieces and 3154 bundles scantlings; 12 crates old furniture.

From Rangoon:—3295 bags rice; 62 cases cutch.

From Colombo:—133 cylindars cocoanut oil; 10 bundles gunnies.

From Tuticorin:—300 bales cotton; 120 bales senna leaves; 40 bales cotton yarn; 79 cases Bengal colour matches; 15 bundles pahiyra fibres.

From Cochin:—43 kollies hooka shells; 140 bundles bamboo mats; 35 bundles packing mats; 1024 bundles coir rope; 1113 bundles coir yarn.

From Calicut:—205 bales cotton.

From Cannanore:—716 bags cocoanuts.

S.S. Barpeta from Basrah, Agents M M and Co.

From Mohamorah:—38 bales cotton; 37 bags P seed; 20 bundles skins; 67 bundles wool; 25 bags salted skins; 6 bundles goat skins.

From Bushire:—167 bags raisins; 592 bags almonds; 147 bags almonds kernal; 227 bags gum; 20 bags A rose; 30 carboys rose water.

From Bahrein:—1027 bags dry dates.

From Dubai:—20 bags anzroot.

From Bunder Abbas:—583 bags raisins; 17 bags pistas; 72 bags almonds.

From Muscat:—544 bags wet dates; 1112 bags dry dates; 283 crates pomagranates.

From Charbar:—103 bundles siffi mats.

From Gwadar:—504 bundles mats; 36 packets dry fish.

From Liverpool:—24 bundles C I brackets; 36 bags oil cloth; 50 cases cycle sets; 71 cases confectionery; 116 bags glazed tiles (polished); 1000 bundles baling hooks; 72 crates glazed tiles; 72 cases paint; 19 cases oil varnish; 43 bundles whisky; 35 bags spring; 269 cases machinery; 10 bales spun silk yarn; 216 loose tyres; 77 drums bleaching powder; 5000 bags soda ash; 1500 bags bicharb soda; 25 kebs hyposulphate of soda; 138 cases beer; 48 bundles iron plates; 46 cases biscuits; 63 cases condensed milk; 51 cases spinning machinery; 68 cases wool tops; 75 bales old newspapers; 128 bundles galvanized plain sheets; 30 bags gum; 44 cases looms; 64 cases floor canvassings; 47 cases bolts; 18 cases W I tube fittings; 20 cases bobbins; 10 cases cocoa; 22 cases ham; 20 cases grape water; 47 bales wet leather scrap; 540 cases cottons; 83 cases cotton yarn; 60 cases dyed cotton; 20 cases artificial silk and cotton goods; 55 cases bleached cotton; 35 cases grey cotton yarn; 25 packets motor tyres; 1700 cases bar soap; 20 bundles toilet soap; 18 cases toilet soap.

From Glasgow:—69 cases cotton; 588 cases whisky; 56 cases wine; 420 cases beer; 80 bundles ale; 10 bundles stout; 18 cases electric machinery; 60 C.I. cisterns; 442 drums paint; 624 cases sewing machinery parts; 20 cases advertising matter; 29 cases old files; 200 bundles fencing standards; 32 cases cut nails; 47 bags bolts and nuts; 25 bags fire clay; 20 drums boiler composition; 1421 loose fire bricks; 20 cases wagon covers; 123 cases printed cotton; 55 cases sewing thread.

Indian Piecegoods Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 31.

The current quotations of Indian Mill-made piece-goods issued by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, for grey goods were as under:—

Name of Mill	Trade No.	Trade Mark.	Ex-Mill price per piece. Rs. a. p.
GREY LONGCLOTH			
Bombay Dyeing	....	S-Quality	4 9 1
Colaba Land	6	Horse	6 3 0
Crown Mill	13-1|2	Kaliamardhan	6 6 6
David Mill	1105	V-Quality	4 13 0
Gold Mohur	51	X-Quality	4 14 0
Hindustan	8705	Tigers	6 9 0
Jacob Sassoon	....	Char Minar	5 12 3
Mysore Spg.	1178	Two-Bird	7 3 6
New Gt. Eastern	6	Horse & Umbrella	6 3 0
Rachel Sassoon	5303	....	5 13 6
Sholapur Spg.	1400	....	7 10 6
Swan Mills	511	X-Quality	4 15 9
Western India	BBB13-1|2	Cocoanut Tree	6 9 0
GREY SHIRTING			
Apollo Mills	3625	Pyala	5 7 9
Berar Manufg.	13-1|2 13-1|2	Pushpavati	5 10 3
Bombay Dyeing	136-1|2	....	5 7 9
Century Spg.	3825	Bugle	5 5 6
do. (narrow)	12500	Man and Globe	8 3 9
do. (wide)	15100	do.	7 3 0
Crown Mill	140-1|2	Tijoi	6 1 6
David Mill	404	S. Quality	4 6 6
E. D. Sassoon	91-1|2 91-1|2	S. Quality	5 3 0
Edward Sassoon	6404	(Lightweight)	5 4 0
Gold Mohur	3825	....	6 1 6
New Gt. Eastern	1305	Lion Rampant	5 12 3
Phoenix Mill	3401	Turkish Lady	5 2 0
Tata Mills	335	Darji	5 10 0
Western India	140-1|2	Sundari	6 1 6
GREY SHEETING			
Colaba Land	1300	Rising Sun	5 12 3
Manchester Mill	MM1215	....	7 0 9
Victoria Mill	111	....	5 12 6
do.	1111	....	4 12 6
GREY DOMESTICS			
Colaba Land	12	Rising Sun	7 8 0
Crown Mill	1200	Tijori	7 8 0
New Gt. Eastern	1215	Cocoanut Tree & Lio	7 8 0
Svadeshi Mill	34100	Kamal	14 0 6
Tata Mills	3503	Darji	12 6 3
GREY CHADAR			
Ahm. Advance	1406	(Plain) Bull	1 8 0
do.	5055	(Twill)	1 5 0
Berar Mfg.	1115-XX	Tiger	1 4 3
Crown Mill	1215	Tijori	1 9 0
Gold Mohur	1215	....	1 7 9
Mysore Spg.	220	Two-Bird	1 7 0
do.	240	do.	1 11 3
Rachel Sassoon	1215	Hiraluzmi	1 8 6
Sholapur	245	....	1 5 3
Svadeshi	5050	Kamal	1 3 6
Tata Mills	650	Darji	1 9 0
GREY DRILL			
Manchester Mill	222	....	6 14 0
Mysore Spg.	2	Two-Bird	10 9 6
Satya Mill	1816	....	6 5 9
do.	11916	....	6 15 0
do.	6000	....	8 15 9
Swan Mills	35	....	5 0 9
Victoria Mills	4130-1|2	....	6 1 0
GREY DHOTIES			(per pair)
Ahm. Advance	1940	Bull (N.B.)	1 14 0
Berar Mfg.	219	Tiger (P.B.)	1 6 6
Bombay Dyeing	——	....	1 3 3
Burhanpur Tapti	4010	B. T. M.	1 8 4½
Crown Mill	81|81	Tijori	1 6 9
Gold Mohur	8712	....	2 4 0
Hindustan	3144	....	1 8 0
Indian Mfg.	1899	Lady at Toilet	1 8 6
Jacob Sassoon	931	Sheild	1 7 3
Khandeish	1438	....	1 3 9
Meyer Sassoon	3081	Apple (N. B.)	1 11 0
Rachel Sassoon	501	....	1 1 9
Mysore Spg.	MSM235	Two-Bird	1 0 6
Sholapur	4909	....	1 12 10⅞
Svadeshi	3401	Kamal	1 14 6
Swan Mills	1069	....	1 2 9
New Kaiser-I	5593	Bharat Janani	1 8 6
Tata Mills	1386	Darji	1 14 0
Victoria	140	....	1 6 0
Western India	2142	Western Mill	1 6 0

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Steady Tone

London, Oct. 17.

Messrs. Symington & Wilson have issued the following report:

Last week we were able to report a somewhat steadier tone in the Rubber Market and this continued the following day and up to Friday morning. Business was done in Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot on Wednesday at 6-3|4d. and on Friday at 7-1|16d. By Friday evening the price had dropped back to 6-15|16d. at which business was also done on Saturday. On Monday the Market was easier and Spot Sheet was sold in the afternoon at 6-13|16d. This was also the opening price on Tuesday morning, but at the time of writing prices are rather steadier with buyers at 6-15|16d. Quotations for forward deliveries have followed the Spot quotation as usual.

A slightly more optimistic view of the future seems to be gradually developing in American financial circles. An improvement in retail trade is reported and several of the large corporations have reported increased turnover and profits. The attitude of the Roosevelt administration would seem to be gradually changing in the direction of allowing more liberty for individual effort and imposing rather less control. Wall Street and the chief Commodity Markets showed substantial advances yesterday. America is also buying a certain amount of actual Rubber in this Market for nearby shipment from the East. So far as Rubber is concerned, the American consumption figures reported below are distinctly encouraging.

We have received by cable from New York the American "Questionnaire" figures for September which we give below together with the figures for August 1934 and September 1933 for comparison:—

	Sept. 1934 tons	Aug. 1934 tons	Sept. 1933 tons
Arrivals	28,835	33,248	47,352
Consumption	30,352	33,310	35,686
Consumption per working day	1,265	1,234	1,427
Stock	359,837	362,945	334,636
Afloat	38,871	40,275	54,525
Consumption Reclaimed	7,024	5,493	7,882
Ratio Reclaimed to Crude	23.1 p.c.	25.5 p.c.	22 p.c.

Consumption is well above Market expectations. Preliminary estimates had not exceeded 28,000 tons. America is gradually eating into her large stocks which are 3,000 tons down on the month while the afloat shows a reduction of 1,400 tons. The total stock and afloat at 398,482 tons is the lowest since the end of September 1933 when the figure worked out at 389,161 tons.

The Malayan Information Agency has now published the figures of stock in the Straits Settlements at end September. Stocks in the hands of dealers amount to 59,698 tons (end August 64,066 tons) while stocks awaiting shipment total 10,126 tons (13,034 tons). Total stocks thus amount to 69,824 tons at end September against 77,100 tons at end August, a reduction of 7,276 tons. This reduction in stocks goes a long way towards explaining the heavy September shipments which exceeded those for August by about 8,410 tons.

The figures of stock in the F. M. S. have not yet come to hand so we have not been able to make up our comparison of stocks at the four principal points. As pointed out above stocks in America and afloat thereto show a decrease of 4,426 tons, stocks in the Straits Settlements have declined by 7,276 tons and stocks in the United Kingdom will show an increase of about 8,300 tons. It therefore looks as if our table when we are able to complete it will show a decrease but to offset this there will be an increase concealed in the unknown figure of the afloat to destinations other than U.S.A. and particularly in the afloat to the United Kingdom. The September shipments to the United Kingdom at 18,162 tons were about 8,000 tons above normal. This is the Rubber which now appearing in the landings and which accounts for the heavy increase in United Kingdom stocks last week. This process will certainly continue and need not cause any alarm. We pointed out in our Report of 26th September that with the prospect of a better Mraket producers are more and more inclined to send their Rubber home for sale not only because there is the chance of the Market rising while the Rubber is afloat but also because if the contrary should happen there are ample facilities here both for storage and finance. We therefore think the tendency for the next month or two will be for stocks in London and Liverpool to increase while those at other points will diminish.

The closing price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot in New York yesterday was 13-7|8 cents buyers (flat parity 6-3|4d. at exchange 4.93), showing a rise of 9|16 cent on the week. The closing prices for Rubber on the Commodity Exchange yesterday were—October 14.05 (last week 13.46), December 14.25 (13.69), January 14.40 (13.80), March 14.65 (14.06), May 14.88 (14.28), July 15.10 (14.52) and September 15.30 (14.78).

We give below a record of buness done between 3-45 p.m. yesterday and 3-45 p.m. to-day with prices current at 3-45 p.m. to-day.

STOCK:—The following figures give the movements of Rubber in the United Kingdom for last week, and for the corresponding week twelve months ago:—

Week ended 13th Oct., 1934:—	Landed tons	Delivered tons	Stock tons
London	3,303	1,112	59,469
Liverpool	1,542	1,220	55,266
Total	4,851	2,332	114,735
Week ended 14th Oct., 1933:—	Landed tons	Delivered tons	Stock tons
London	639	1,009	38,565
Liverpool	248	1,013	54,134
Total	887	2,022	92,699

Continuation Of Deadlock In U. S. Spot Cotton

Chinese Farmers Have No Vote In American Elections

RAINFALL IN GUJARAT AND KATHIAWAR BENEFICIAL

Bombay, Nov. 1.

There is little doubt that the price level of American cotton is being maintained only by the 12 cents loan. Had it not been for that peg the market, in our opinion, would have been nearer 10 than 12 cents, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

Last week we pointed out the possibility of distants easing. The fact that they have, this week, eased only stresses the fact that at 12 cents American cotton is above world parity.

DEAD LOCK IN COTTON.

The deadlock in the spot market continues. The foreign spinner will explore every possibility in outside growths before paying the price demanded for Americans. The domestic spinner, harassed by the increasing costs of manufacture under a Socialist wage code and a diminishing cloth demand at prices increased by the 4 1|4 cents processing tax, says he cannot make ends meet when one end is tied to the pegged price.

Meanwhile, cotton is drifting steadily into the 12 cents loan. Failing another price raising effort from Washington it will continue to do so until crop movement is over.

And then what?

The U. S. Government will hold the major portion of cotton in America and unless that cotton has been acquired for the purpose of stocking a museum some scheme must be devised for its disposal.

EXPORT BONUS.

Last week we mentioned an export bonus. But an export bonus would be difficult to work. The more we think of it the more we incline to the view that because the Government holds so much cotton they will themselves plan to export it at a discount or to arrange sales in blocks abroad either on credit terms or against reciprocal purchases from the countries concerned.

There would then be two prices for American cotton—a domestic price and a foreign price. The domestic spinner would not like it. He might squeal to the point of forcing an adjustment in the processing tax. That remains to be seen.

But, to our mind, a solution of the spot deadlock can be found only in dumping the surplus abroad or in a general rise in the price level.

Outside markets clearly indicate that a general rise in prices can only be initiated in America.

PRICE RAISING.

But if Mr. Roosevelt continues to raise American prices and at the same time holds his surplus stock he subsidises not only the American farmer but the Indian, Egyptian, Brazilian, Peruvian, Russian and Chinese farmers. If, on the other hand, he maintains his domestic price level and dumps his surplus stock abroad he satisfies his own farmers and kills the menace of outsiders. And, after all, Chinese farmers do not vote in American elections.

Itis a prety problem.

And, crazy as the operation now sounds, money might one day be made by selling Liverpool against purchases in New York.

RAINS IN GUJARAT.

Hesitant towards the end of last week the Bombay market has since been steady, principally on fears of a depression off the Konkan coast moving inland and damaging the crop. Rainfall at this juncture in Broach, Kathiawar and Gujerat would be extremely beneficial. In the Oomra tracts light rain would do no harm (in Khandeish it would be beneficial) but heavy rain quite definitely is not wanted.

The turnover in the forward market has been below average. On slight advances long accounts have been inclined to unload while on recessions office buying against new crop shipment sales has been a feature.

Shipment inquiry having fallen off somewhat the spot market has been rather less active but there is still an offtake for old-crop Oomras while mills have been interested in staple cotton, the basis for which is firm.

Crop accounts have been fairly satisfactory but estimates in Sind and the Punjab are being reduced. On the basis of our own reports it looks as if the total Indian crop will be about 56 3|4 lacs against about 57 1|2 lacs last year, both figures excluding the 7 1|2 lacs conventionally set aside for domestic consumption. The all-India carry-over, however, we estimate at least three lacs larger than last year, on which basis the total supply of Indian cotton would be about 2 1|4 lacs more than last year.

For the time being we prefer sales in firm markets.

OPTIMISTIC FEELING.

Owing to the Divali Holidays, our market report will not be issued next week. We would, therefore, like to take this opportunity of wishing all our Hindu friends a happy and prosperous New Year. In India it is our belief that conditions are on the upturn. For the Vikram year 1919 we are optimists.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Nov. 2.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1933-34	Week 1933
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	3,960	385	5,921	565 bales
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	1,207	143	1,838	179 ,,
Exports from U.S. Ports	1,396	183	2,519	300 ,,
Of which to Japan	493	80	578	31 ,,
Of which to China	31	2	57	5 ,,
Of which to Great Britain	194	36	427	68 ,,
Of which to Germany	160	10	517	61 ,,
Stock at New York	——	48	——	112 ,,
Stock at U.S. Ports	——	3,162	——	3,931 ,,
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	——	1,879	——	1,986 ,,
World's Visible Supply	——	8,680	——	10,111 ,,
Of which to American Cotton	——	6,771	——	8,568 ,,
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	2,507	243	3,906	344 ,,
Receipts at U.S. Ports	2,288	216	3,607	324 ,,

N.B. All figures are in thousands.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1934

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SET-BACK IN MRS. NEHRU'S HEALTH

CONCESSIONS— NOT FOR INDIANS!

They Are Necessary To Placate Die-Hards, Says Page-Croft

WHY PURSUE "THIS FOLLY WHEN NO INDIAN WANTS THE DETESTED W.P.?"

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, Oct. 27.
(BY AIR MAIL).

During the week, four more forecasts of the main recommendations of the Joint Select Committee have appeared in the English newspapers. At this rate, it seems that by the time the Report of the Joint Select Committee, which will be signed by the members on Wednesday next, is available to the public we shall have a feast of forecasts from the imaginative brains the so-called political correspondents. It is nevertheless significant that none of these forecasts differ in one important recommendation of the Joint Select Committee.

NO CONCESSIONS TO INDIA.

The political correspondents of the London newspapers and those who are competent to discuss the White Paper scheme in the British Press and British Platform agree that the Joint Select Committee are not likely to make any concessions in favour of the Indian people. There seems to be complete unanimity of opinion that if concessions are necessary, they are necessary only to placate the Die-hard section of the Tory party which is vocally so much opposed to the White Paper scheme. A considerable impression is being created in political circles by reports now current of a remarkable demonstration of Conservative hostility to the White Paper scheme in the West of England. A meeting was held in Guildhall, Bath, on Wednesday last which condemned the policy of the Government over the India issue and supported Sir Henry Page-Croft with only one dissentient vote.

PAGE-CROFTS FROPAGANDA

And the ever active Sir Henry is addressing meetings in succession day after day without failing to write to the Press to denounce the Government for "its surrender to Indian threats." During his thunders, he referred to Mr. Baldwin's invocation of Beaconsfield as the guiding spirit of the Conservative faith and accepted his leader's advice to look upon Beaconsfield as a great seer who stood above all else for the great cause of maintaining religion, the empire and to better the conditions of the people. Sir Henry wanted Mr. Baldwin to apply those tests to India. "Our Government in India is based upon those principles," he said, "which have their root in Christianity. If the White Paper goes through, our rule ceases, and India will pass permanently under the control of Hindus dominated by Brahminism. Inevitably, the precepts of Christianity will have to make way for Hindu ascendancy. However some may try to cloak the fact, this is spiritual abdication; it is the greatest voluntary retreat of Christendom ever known, and hardly compatible with the maintenance of the religion of our race."

REJECTED BY ALL

But at Ealing Town Hall, Sir Henry invoked the aid of the late Vithalbhai Patel. He tried to convince his audience that nobody wanted the White Paper scheme without entering into the precise reasons therefor. He took shelter under the decision of the Congress and argued that "The Congress, the only organised force in India had declared that the rejection of the White Paper was the fundamental plank in the party's programme and Mr. V. J. Patel, one of their leaders and ex-President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, last year, in London, described the White Paper as a "damnable piece of characteristic British villainy." And since from every section of Indians the White Paper is feared, criticised or damned, Sir Henry questioned the wisdom of Mr. Baldwin and his present political leader, Mr. MacDonald, in pursuing "this folly when no man wants the detested thing."

CABINET MEETING?

According to one report, the British Minister held an important meeting this week, which looked like a Cabinet meeting at 10, Downing Street. This meeting was held to discuss the preparations for the publication of the India Joint Select Committee's report and the introduction of the India Bill. Among the ministers present at this informal meeting were Lord Halifax, Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Londonderry, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Mr. Walter Elliot and Mr. Ormsby-Gore. Leading part in the discussion was taken by the Prime Minister, and Sir John Simon.

TASK BEFORE HOARE

Though the Report of the Joint Select Committee is still to be presented, it is generally accepted that the Bill based on this Report is already in skeleton form. According to the political correspondent of the "Daily Mail" it will consist of about 300 clauses, and its examination will dominate the business of the House of Commons for at least six months and probably longer. As the "Daily Mail" is opposed to the Government of India policy, its correspondent emphasises that the "Ministers are not only appalled by the size of the measure, but even more by the criticisms and opposition their sponsoring of so vital a constitutional step is bound to create." He declares that the Bill will be fought at every point by determined opponents within the Conservative Party. This means that Sir Samuel Hoare will be called on to defend not only himself but the Government on almost every clause. According to this correspondent, if the proposed India Bill weathers the storm that will be created by its opponents, it is not likely to reach the Statute Book until the end of 1935 at the earliest.

AGA KHAN'S PLATITUDES

His Highness the Aga Khan, who was the chief guest at the annual dinner of the Navy League at Grosvenor House on Tuesday night suggested the appointment of a committee of British statesmen, with a member for each of the Dominions and for India, to investigate questions of Imperial defence and report to the Cabinet proposals of value and importance. Proposing "The Glorious and immortal memory of Nelson and his Comrades," the Aga Khan said that they were all delighted that at the beginning of this month, the Royal Indian Navy came into existence. But if in name India was last among the great oversea possessions of the Crown to have a navy—her priority in the matter of the foundation of such a service was very great. Since the earliest days of the British connection in one form or another she had had a Governmental sea service with a continuous history. Its origin went as far back as 1612, when the East India Company's agents at Surat found it necessary to provide themselves with armed vessels to protect their commerce and factories not only from the Dutch and Portuguese but also from pirates. .....The time was more than ripe for India to have a larger and more responsible share in the protection of her own coasts. The change in designation from the Royal Indian Marine to the Royal Indian Navy marked the completion of a scheme drawn up soon after the War for the reorganisation of the Service as a

(Continued on Page 3).

Mr. M. G. Monani stood first in the final I.C.S. probationary examination and fourth in the last open competition and final examination combined. Mrs. Monani underwent a course in the London School of Economics. Mr. and Mrs. Monani are due to arrive in Bombay by the S.S. "Victoria" today (Monday).

STOP THAT COMMUNAL TENSION

Prominent Citizens' Appeal To Ensure Peace

(From Our Correspondent).
KARACHI, Nov. 3.

An appeal to cease communal tension, which has been prevailing here to some extent, following the murder of Maharaj Nathuram by Abaul Kayum and to preserve communal peace has been issued by about 25 influential citizens out of whom 14 are Mahomedans. The Signatories include Mr. Tikamdas the Mayor, Jamshed Nusserwanji the ex-Mayor, Khan Sahib Gabole President of the Karachi District and local board, Kazi Khuda Bux, the Deputy Mayor, M. H. Gazdur M.L.C. and several other leaders belonging to various communities.

In the course of the appeal it is stated "you are aware that some recent unfortunate events in the town have inflamed communal feelings specially in the minds of unthinking people, which is neither good for the Hindus nor for Muslims. Rumours are being daily circulated of coming riots and more murders which have created feelings of insecurity and alarm. On examination it is generally found that these rumours are malicious concoctions of evil minded people to disturb communal peace. You would certainly not like that even a hair your dear ones be touched or even a fraction of your property be in danger. You do not like to see your people involved in serious trouble, suffering bodily injuries or arrested by police and tried and punished by courts. It is therefore your duty to discourage everything that creates communal fires and fans the flames. There is Government and Courts to deal with all sorts of crimes. Is it not criminal folly on the part of the communities to range themselves in opposite camps to look at each other with daggers drawn, to raise funds and poison communal relations. None is benefited and all are poorer for it. We therefore appeal to all the citizens of Karachi to place no faith in the unfounded and malicious rumours and by offering their unstinted and valuable support to the cause of friendly communal relations and to maintain fair name which this city has enjoyed so far.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who was somewhat seriously indisposed, is now much better and is convalescing.

JAWAHAR VISITS AILING WIFE

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru paid a visit to his ailing wife and stayed there for a few hours on his way to Almora.

Reports show that Mrs. Kamala Nehru has had a setback. The cough has increased, and she had two heart attacks. The Pandit, it is said, looked very anxious at his wife's condition.

—A. P.

PT. JAWAHARLAL WORRIED

(From A Correspondent).
BHOWALI, Nov. 2.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru, unfortunately, had a set-back last week. Her temperature was upset, cough too increased and she had two heart attacks as well. These ups and downs in the course of her treatment along with her extreme weakness is a matter of great concern to all of us.

On his way to Almora Jail, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru came here on the 28th ultimo and stayed here for a few hours to see his ailing wife. Immediately after his arrival he called Capt. R. K. Kacker and Dr. Prem Lal Sah and had long talks regarding the future course of her treatment and also as to whether she should be shifted elsewhere in winter.

Panditji looked very much worried and distressed at the serious illness of his wife.

USURIOUS LOANS AMENDMENT

Last Minute Hitch At The Second Reading

LUCKNOW, Nov. 3.

The U. P. Legislative Council spent another day in discussing the Usurious Loans (United Provinces Amendment) Bill but could not get through the second reading owing to a last-minute hitch with regard to the applicability of the Bill to past transactions in the absence of any specific provision.

The House rejected Mr. Radheyshiam Rustogi's amendment to the effect the act shall not apply to loans made before the Act became Law.

After passing without discussion the Bundelkhand Land Alienation Amendment Bill, the Council adjourned until 15th November in view of the Dewali festival and the Assembly election in this province.—A.P.

MADHUBHAI MILL TO CLOSE INDEFINITELY

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 4.

The operatives of the weaving department of the Ahmedabad ginning and manufacturing mill known as the Madhubhai Mill have been on strike for the last two days, alleging dismissal of their representatives on the Council of the Labour Association.

The Mill has put up a notice closing the mill indefinitely from 1st December. This mill is one of the oldest and biggest in Ahmedabad, employing about three thousand men.—A.P.

LEPER DAY IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Nov 3.

To-day was observed all over the city as the Leper Day. More than a 1,000 volunteers were engaged in selling flags in different parts of the city, the proceeds of the sale going to the Madras City Leprosy Relief Council.—A. P

Mr. Ramzanally Eorahim is one of the new J.P.'s of Bombay. He is a well-known businessman and Agent of the Mysore Government Soap and Silk Factories.

SHAUKAT ALI'S ELECTION TOUR

Rush From Place To Place For Propaganda

MEERUT, Nov. 3.

Mr. Akhtarali wires that Maulana Shaukatali, after organising the election work in Allahabad and Benares reached Lucknow and is staying with Rajasaheb of Salempur. The same night he started for Bareilly.

Maulana Saheb Mr. Azeezahmadkhan and Khan Bahadur Asgharalikhan addressed the Moslems at Akbari Mosque and afterwards motored to Pilibhit with Mr. Karemurrazakhan. Both addressed a crowded meeting. Motoring back to Moradabad the same night reached Meerut where he stays upto the fourth of November after visiting Agra on the fifth instant, he returns to Lucknow and reaches Allahabad on the 7th.

SEMPILL AT DUM DUM

Clouds Hinder Immediate Landing

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

Sempill arrived at Dum Dum at 10-30 p.m. seven and half hours after leaving Allahabad. The Machine was first sighted flying very high. A few minutes afterwards, it disappeared into the cloud and although rockets were fired from the ground every five minutes and beacon lights revolving continuously signalled to the machine to land, there was no sign of the machine.

Finally after an hour, the machine re-appeared and made a safe landing. The airman was hidden from view by a low cloud. Sempill is taking off for Rangoon to-morrow morning.—A.P.

NEW A. I. C. C.

Provincial Quotas Of Members

The strength of the All-India Congress Committee, according to the new constitution, has been reduced to 166. This number has it is understood, been distributed amongst the various provinces as follows:—

Ajmer	3
Andhra	11
Assam	2
Bihar	16
Bengal	23
Berar	3
Burma	6
C. P. (Marathi)	3
Bombay (City)	3
Delhi	3
Gujerat	6
Karnatak	7
Kerala	4
Mahakoshal	6
Maharashtra	8
Sarhad (N.W.F.	2
Punjab	15
Sind	4
Tamil Nadu	12
U. P.	22
Utkal	6

Indo-Burma Trade Agreement

NO DECISION TILL CLEARING OF SEPARATION ISSUE

RANGOON, November 3.

In connection with the recent arrival of Sir Louis Kershaw, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India, it is reliably understood that he is here merely to assist the Local Government in examining the possible consequences on Indo-Burma trade which might follow in the event of Parliament deciding that Burma should be separated from India. This, however, in no way indicates that the separation issue has been decided.

QUESTION OF SEPARATION

Meanwhile examination of the question is proceeding and various commercial bodies have been invited by the Local Government to express their views on the matter. It will be remembered that the Burma Chamber of Commerce, in their memorandum to the Joint Select Committee recognised that in the event of separation some special arrangement to regulate fiscal relations between India and Burma would be required until the new Governments could negotiate a trade agreement.

TRADE AGREEMENT

It is understood that the Burma Chamber of Commerce have accepted the invitation of the Local Government to express their views on the nature of these transitional arrangements. It is further understood that the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce is still considering the question from various standpoints while the Burmese and Chinese Chambers of Commerce are of the opinion that the question of a trade agreement cannot be considered until the separation issue is decided.—A.P.

Madras Protest Against Kershaw Deputation

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to the Government of India, Commerce Department, stating that the Chamber views with great concern the deputation of Sir Louis Kershaw to settle the terms of the trade agreement between India and Burma in advance of the separation of Burma and strongly protesting against Government's attempt to bind India to a treaty with Burma before the new constitution is inaugurated.—A. P.

CONGRESS, NOT COMMUNAL

Satyapal's Appeal To Electors To Vote For Congress Candidates

JULLUNDUR, (By Mail).

Addressing a largely attended public meeting held here in the Mahenderon Mohalla, under the auspices of the City Congress Committee, with Pandit Mul Raj Sharma in the chair, Dr. Satyapal explained the position of the Congress in regard to the Communal Award which had created a new Party at a critical juncture when the country had accepted the Government challenge to prove its worth for Swaraj.

The Congress, he said, did not represent a particular community, but it is a united body of the masses with the attainment of Swaraj as its goal. The Hindus are misapprehending that the Congress is hostile to them in leaving the solution of the communal tangle to a constituent Assembly to be set up with mutual consent of the representatives of all communities. The Hindus have no better guardian than Mahatma Gandhi, who has twice risked his life to safeguard their interests after the issue of the Award, by strongly protesting against the separation of the "untouchables". He is even now prepared to lay his life for that great cause.—United Press.

SOLVING RURAL INDEBTEDNESS

Useful Activities Of Debt Conciliation Boards In C.P.

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

The beneficial activities of the Debt Conciliation boards in the province are evidenced by the fact that till the end of September last they were able to settle debt claims to the extent of 40 per cent of total indebtedness in six centres.

There are at present six boards working in Seoni, Balaghat, Khurai, Narsingpore, Mehkar and Kelapur. The figures available show that these boards have been instrumental in settling debts between creditors and debtors the total amounting to nearly Rs. 5,44,000 by mutual understanding to the extent of Rs. 2,75,000.

The largest number was effected at Seoni where out of the total 455 applications, 150 were satisfactorily disposed of.

It is therefore considered that these boards have been useful in solving the problem of rural indebtedness by means of mutual agreement between the parties concerned.—A. P

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